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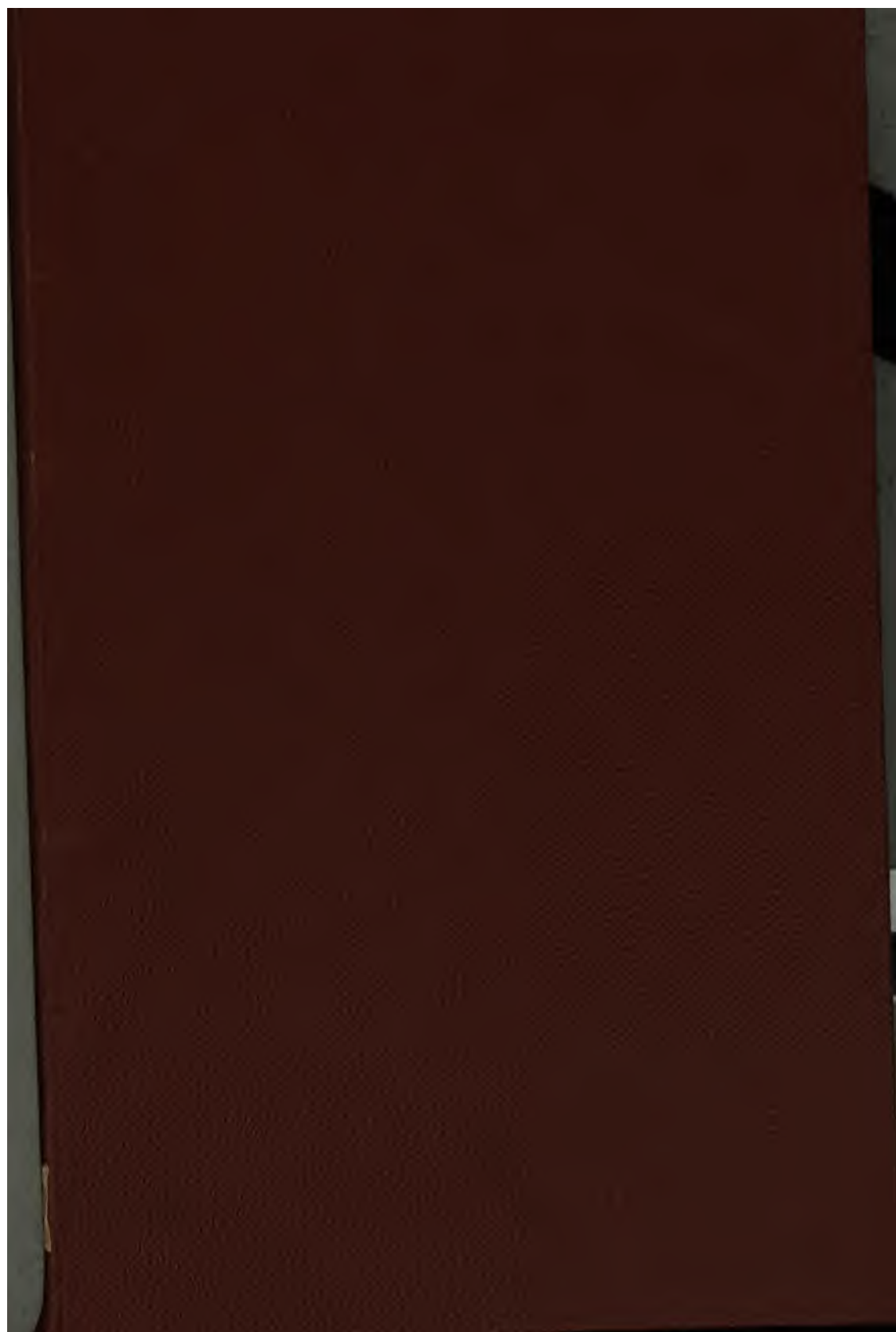
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A LIST
OF THE
GENERA OF BIRDS,
WITH THEIR SYNONYMA,

AND

AN INDICATION OF THE TYPICAL SPECIES OF EACH GENUS.



GEORGE ROBERT GRAY.

SECOND EDITION,

REVISED, AUGMENTED, AND ACCOMPANIED WITH AN INDEX.

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1841.

P R E F A C E.

THE flattering marks of approbation bestowed by many European Ornithologists, both publicly and privately, on the former Edition of this Work, and the various remarks on the employment of names, etc., offered to me in the kindest manner by those who are interested in this branch of study, have induced me to publish a revised Edition, incorporating these remarks with the numerous additions and corrections which I have myself been able to make since the period of its first publication. Such changes must continually take place in conformity with the progress of scientific knowledge; and I hope by this means to add my best endeavours to the elucidation and disentanglement of the mass of synonymous names which have been proposed, to the great hindrance of the advancement of this, as well as of other branches of Natural Science. Much of the confused labyrinth of useless names is derived from authors who have published systems of Ornithology not being content with giving names to their own divisions, but proposing, without reason, new generic terms in place of those already in use. Owing to this practice, many genera (restricted in exactly the same degree) have received three or four synonymous appellations, which—to use an expression of Mr. Swainson—“strikingly illustrates the inextricable confusion which now reigns throughout every part of Ornithological nomenclature.” Synonymous names, however, are daily becoming more numerous, although “often deservedly,” as Dr. Richardson says, “reprobated as creating a barrier to the advancement of the science.” The essential object of this work was to endeavour to remove that barrier by the application of a *law* which should fix the nomenclature upon such strict grounds of *justice*, as that each Ornitholo-

gical systematist, from the time of Linnæus, should *really* receive the credit due to him for whatever improvement he may have proposed in the System.

The basis of the impartial nomenclature which I wish to adopt and establish among Naturalists, is the same that was employed by the late Mr. Vigors in drawing up his list of genera, and one which Mr. Swainson terms the "inflexible law of priority." "It has the merit," says Mr. Strickland, "of being the only one which is *just*, as it preserves and honours the terms employed by original discoverers in preference to those introduced by later critics; and it also has the advantage of reminding us of the *date* at which any species was discovered or group defined." This law may, however, cause the use—as Mr. Strickland also remarks—of words which are certainly barbarous in their formation and devoid of euphony; but the adoption of the first word given must occasion the employment of a much more correct nomenclature than one with the words selected for their "superior euphony of sound or applicability of meaning." If systems were established on this latter rule, they must inevitably "vary with the tastes and caprices of men."

But my object is not to criticise the words which by this law of priority ought to be employed, but strictly to exemplify the mode in which the species of birds have been from time to time divided into genera by different writers since the first edition of the "*Systema Naturæ*" in 1735; and at the same time to indicate as far as possible those genera which are synonymous with others that had been previously proposed, and thus to give to Ornithologists a correct systematic list of the numerous names employed. This has been a work of patient and laborious research, undertaken in the hope that it might be the means of the "establishment of a uniform and permanent language," to quote again the words of Mr. Strickland, "among Naturalists of all nations."

I have endeavoured to make the following list as complete as possible; I must however be allowed to state that I have met with similar difficulties to those which attended the late Mr. Vigors "in determining the priority of the modern generic names among the continental Ornithologists," owing to the want of the means of examining various periodical journals and works which are rarely pro-

cured for the libraries of this country. In such cases, which are not however numerous, I have given the date which I have been induced from circumstances to believe correct.

The arduous task of tracing back each genus to its source, and of comparing and estimating the value of synonyma (especially in cases where, from the adoption of different principles of division, or from the want of any principles at all, it was difficult to form a precise idea of the limits of the genera proposed) was an essential part of an undertaking, the foundation of which was to be based on "the inflexible law of priority." Acting upon this impartial rule, I have not thought it just to follow the practice, adopted by many writers, of rejecting names merely because they were unaccompanied by characters, when there appeared a sufficient indication to determine their proper application. When the "meaning of the author," says Mr. MacLeay, "is thus in some measure ascertained, I may *choose* not to increase the confusion by refusing to adopt them." Among those, indeed, who have been foremost in rejecting such names, few are found to have followed throughout the principle which they have themselves laid down.

So far has the desire of introducing new names been carried, that many Ornithologists are in the constant habit of changing generic names, even when accompanied by characters, if the slightest modification is made in the circumscription of the group to which they are applied, or even if the characters do not tally with their own idea of sufficiency. Thus, an author will not hesitate to state, that he cannot adopt the genera of certain Ornithologists, because they are not what he is disposed to consider "natural divisions;" he therefore proposes his own divisions, and designates them by his own names. But it is curious in such cases to compare the "natural" with the "unnatural" divisions; and to observe, in the great majority of instances, how nearly they coincide with each other. The inutility, or worse, of coining new generic names in such cases is obvious to all except the coiner himself, who may perhaps fancy that he is increasing the stock of knowledge, while he is only overloading the memory with synonymous terms. Such uncalled-for changes must necessarily prove detrimental to the progress of science, the advancement of which is supposed to be aimed at by

every systematist, although too many of them are apt to forget this true end, and to think only of the means of elevating themselves, at the expense of their predecessors and of the unhappy student, who becomes bewildered in the choice among so many different systems, each carefully shrouded in the veil of its own nomenclature.

After this strong but reluctant expression of my opinion with respect to the growing practice of unnecessarily altering generic names, it may be expected that I should state my reasons for having in a very few instances ventured myself to reject the generic names of others and to propose new ones in their place. But these are cases of a very different character, in which the retention of the older names would be calculated to give rise to ambiguity, and thus to defeat the very object for which "proper" names are used. They consist of two classes: in the first the same name has been previously employed in other branches of Natural History; and such repetitions have an obvious tendency to create confusion. "We should," says Mr. Swainson, "not know, in fact, which was intended, a butterfly or a plant, a quadruped or a spider. When such repetitions are discovered, the name first imposed or employed is to be retained, and a new one given to the other group. Thus *Urania* in Entomology is an old genus in Botany, it is therefore now changed to *Leilus*; *Lophyrus* in Ornithology, an old genus in Entomology, is now changed to *Ptilophyrus*." The sanction of authors of note to changes so imperatively called for has induced me in this general view of Ornithology to follow their example by striking out such equivocal names; but I have always endeavoured, where it was possible, to supply their place with names from the older authors, in preference to inventing new ones of my own. The second class comprehends a few generic names, differing only in termination from others previously in use, and consequently liable to be confounded with them. Here again I have the sanction of high authority for this very necessary change. Thus the name of *Ocypterus* has been rejected by Dr. Horsfield, who has substituted for it that of *Leptopteryx*, a genus under the name of *Ocyptera* having been previously established in Entomology; and *Alectura* has been changed by Mr. Swainson into *Catheturus*, on account of the

name of *Alecturus* having been previously applied to another genus of birds. The repetition of sounds so nearly similar as these would inevitably tend to confuse ; and the few cases in which they occur have therefore been treated in the same manner as those of the former class.

It will be seen that care has been taken to employ in every instance the oldest name given to each group, and at the same time to point out their synonyms ; to both of these I have endeavoured, in all cases, to attach the date of their publication, so as to fix the right of priority to the several authors, as well as to exemplify those names which are coequal with the name employed. And as much complaint has been made of the growing evil of genera-making, by means of which the original describer of a species loses the honour of having first detected it, in the cases which are now considered admissible for generic distinction, the author of the modern genera taking the credit of the specific as well as of the generic names, I have proposed to obviate this cause of complaint by putting the name of the original describer of the species in brackets after the specific name, as may be seen on any page of the work.

It may be as well to add that the list contains some genera established, in my opinion, upon characters too trivial to admit of their being definitively adopted ; but it has not been my intention here closely to criticise the value of the subdivisions employed. On the contrary, I have thought that I should perform a more acceptable service, by giving, as far as I was able, a correct notion of *all* the genera that have been proposed in this branch of science, leaving it to the judgement of each individual who chooses to pursue the subject, to select those which he considers tenable, and to erase the rest. I agree with Mr. Vigors, that "no individual possesses the right of dictating what are, and what are not, good generic groups, or of erasing from the list of genera those of his fellow Naturalists which may not exactly square with his own particular view." Indeed I am of opinion, that not only in lists of this kind, but also in monographs of species, all the information should be conveyed that may assist the student ; and I strongly object therefore to the practice which has been followed by several modern writers of such works, of excluding all that they have

not themselves seen, and thus casting a doubt upon the accuracy of their predecessors, and at the same time leaving an opening for the description of objects as new, which have already been well described, but are thus improperly cast into oblivion.

To that great man LINNÆUS we are indebted for the establishment of a uniform System of Nature, on a plan which has been followed by all subsequent Naturalists. To him also we owe the foundation of the binominal system of nomenclature, based upon certain rules. This "invaluable principle" was first established in 1758, and it has been found to be most beneficial in fixing the names of the very numerous objects in nature, defining, as it does, in two words, the particular subject intended to be spoken of. I have therefore thought it right to adopt, in every instance, the generic names which he proposed, and with regard to specific names I have followed up the opinion expressed by the Prince of Canino, that "it is not fair to assume that our own binominal system of nomenclature was established before his time, because we meet with a few instances capable of being referred to the invaluable principle which he was the first to generalise and render universal." For this reason I have always taken Linnæus's specific name in preference to the names given by his predecessors, and in our sense of the term improperly so called.

The first edition of the "*Systema Naturæ*" was published in 1735 under the auspices of Gronovius and Lawson. The class of Birds in it consists of 47 genera, and Linnæus at the same time enumerates the different species that he referred to each genus; they amounted to 117, and are given under the single names of his predecessors. There is one curious fact which exemplifies the uncertainty of nomenclature, for we find several generic names proposed in this edition which were subsequently erased in the one in which he established the binominal system: viz. *Grus*, *Ciconia*, *Cygnus*, *Gruccalus*, *Vanellus*, *Casarius* and *Luscinia*. Yet these identical divisions, and in four cases, under the same names, are at present employed by Ornithologists without any reference to their having been first proposed by him. I have therefore restored to him the credit of their proposal. The following table will illustrate the various alterations that he made in his system of nomenclature

during the publication of some of the different editions of the "Systema Naturæ."

Edition.	Genera.	Names not previously used.
That of 1735 containing	47	
1744	48.....	7
1748	53.....	8
1756	51	
1758 }	63.....	15
1760 }		
1766	104.....	14

During the period of the publication of the various editions of the "Systema Naturæ," two other writers on this branch of science, Mœhring and Brisson, published their nomenclatures. Both of these contained a greater number of genera than were proposed by Linnæus, and it may be readily supposed that many of their names were new to science. But a table will best show the differences which exist, in the number of genera and in newly introduced names, between the principal nomenclatures of the authors who have published Ornithological Systems, from the time of Linnæus down to that of Mr. Swainson, 1837.

Date.	Author.	Genera.	Names not previously used.
1752	Mœhring	114	56
1760	Brisson	115	55
1777	Scopoli	91	8
1788	Forster	81	3
	Gmelin	88	9
1790	Latham	101	6
	Bonnaterre	110	5
1797-1798 ^a	Cuvier		2
1799-1800 ^b	Cuvier	131	20
1800-1801 ^c	Lacepede	130	13
1811	Illiger	147	32
1816	Vieillot	273	131

^a Refers to the seventh, ^b to the eighth, and ^c to the ninth years of the Republic, which commenced on the 22nd of September and ended on the 21st of September of the following year.

Date.	Author.	Genera.	Names not previously used.
1817	Cuvier	280	49
1820	Temminck	201	22
1826	Boie	343	30
1831	Lesson	470	112
	Pr. Bonaparte	561	28
1837	Swainson	623	239

Having thus exhibited the ratio of the increase of the generic names, I may now notice the gradual development of the number of species as given by some of the principal authors of systematic works, &c.

Date.	Author.	Species.
1735	Linnaeus	117
1758	533
1766	947
1790	Latham	2951
1823	Vieillot	3828
1831	Pr. Bonaparte	4099

In the foregoing remarks I have briefly explained the changes which have taken place with regard to the number of genera and species. I have also shown that Linnaeus himself considered it necessary to establish other genera as he either became acquainted with additional species, or better acquainted with those previously known. What might have been the number of his genera had he acquired the knowledge of the vast number of species which are now known, it is not easy to conjecture, except by taking his ratio of species to genera in comparison with those now given by authors. For example, he had in his last edition 947 species divided into 104 genera, so that there were about 9 species to each genus. There are now known and acknowledged by Naturalists about 6000 species; if we divide these into 800 genera (for, as I have elsewhere explained, I do not admit as established all the genera that are given in this work), it will give to each genus an average of $7\frac{1}{2}$ species, which is not much under the number given by Linnaeus. And I must also remark, that Linnaeus knew little or nothing of the habits and œconomy of the greater number of the species which he de-

scribed ; he therefore placed them in the genera to which they appeared to have the most numerous approximations in character. But had he been acquainted with their modes of life, it cannot be doubted that he would have further subdivided them into genera, which I think is well exemplified by the various alterations that he actually made in his nomenclature, on the appearance of each successive edition of the "*Systema Naturæ*."

In the preceding pages I have stated that I found great difficulties in procuring some of the works required for the purpose of examination. The following remarks are entirely occasioned by my inability to procure a sight of the work of *Keyserling and Blasius*, and from the want of learning the date of the publication of *Koch*, until my work had nearly passed through the press.

Page 5. Add to *Pernis* and *Milvus* the synonym of *Aquila*, *Koch*.

Page 7. Before *Scops* it is necessary to place *EPHIALTES*, *Keys. et Bl.* (1840), as the former was previously employed by *Mœhring* to another bird.

Page 8. Add among the synonyms of *Otus*, *Ægoli*us, *Keys. et Bl.* (1840).

Page 28. To *Acrocephalus* add *Muscipeta*, *Koch* (1816). To *Phyllopneuste* add *Ficedula*, *Koch* (1816).

Page 29. To *Luscinia* add *Lusciola*, *Keys. et Bl.* (1840). To *Ruticilla* add *Saxicola*, *Koch*. To *Cyanecula* add *Saxicola*, *Koch* (1816). To *Calliope* add *Lusciola*, div. *C. Melodes*, *Keys. et Bl.* (1840).

Near these genera may be added, *IDUNA*, *Keys. et Bl.* (1840). *Motacilla*, *Pall.* *Sylvia*, *Licht.* *I. caligata*, (*Licht.*) *Keys. et Bl.* *M. salicaria*, *Pall.*

Page 30. *Fruticicola* must give place to *Pratincola*, *Koch* (1816).

Page 31. *Ægithalus* must have before it the generic name of *PAROIDES*, *Koch* (1816).

Page 32. *Calamophilus* must be removed for *PANURUS*, *Koch* (1816) ; and *Mystacinus* was first proposed by *Boie* (1822). *Orites*, place after *Leach, Steph.* (1825), and add the synonym of *Acredula*, *Koch* (1816).

Page 59. To Citrinella add Dryospiza, *Keys. et Bl.* (1840), and for *Koch* (182?) read (1816).

Page 60. Read, for the date after Koch, (1816). To Montifringilla add Fringilla, div. E. Orites, *Keys. et Bl.* (1840).

Page 62. To Certhilauda add Alaemon, *Keys. et Bl.* (1840).

August 1, 1841.

KINGDOM ANIMALIA.

SUBKINGDOM VERTEBRATA.

CLASS AVES.

Order I. ACCIPITRES, *L.* Raptatores, *Ill.* Rapaces, *Temm.* Raptores, *Sw.*

Suborder I. ACCIPITRES DIURNI.

Family I. VULTURIDÆ. *Vultur*, *L.*

Subfam. I. GYPAËTINÆ.

GYPAËTOS, (Ray) *Storr.* Falco, *L.* Phene, *Sav.* (1809).
G. barbatus, (L.) *Cuv. Edw.*, t. 106. P. ossifraga, *Sav.* G. melanocephalus, *Mey.* G. grandis, *Storr.* G. alpinus, *Daud.*

Subfam. II. CATHARTINÆ.

NEOPHRON, *Sav.* (1809). Gypaëtos, *Bechst.* Percnopterus, *Cuv.* (1817). Cathartes, *Ill.* Vultur, *L.*
N. percnopterus, (L.) *Sav.*, Pl. enl. 407. and 429. P. ægyptiacus, *Steph.*

CATHARTES, *Ill.* (1811). Catharista, *Vieill.* (1816). Percnopterus, *Steph.* Vultur, *L.*
C. aura, (L.) *Ill.* *Wils.* Am. Orn., pl. 75. f. 1.

SARCORAMPHUS, *Dum.* (1806). Gryphus, *Briss.* Zopilotes, *Flem.* (1822). Vultur, *L.* Gypagus, *Vieill.* (1816). Cathartes, *Ill.* (1811).
S. gryphus, (L.) *Goldf.*, Pl. col. 133. and 408. V. magellanicus, *Shaw's* Lev. Mus., t. 1.

Subfam. III. VULTURINÆ.

GYPS, *Sav.* (1809). Vultur, *Gm.*
G. fulvus, (Gm.) *G. R. Gray.* Naum. Vögel., pl. 50. f. 96. G. vulgaris, *Sav.*

VULTUR, *Mæhr.* (1752). *L.* Ægyptius, *Sav.* (1809). Vultur, *Gm.*
Gyps, (Sav.) *Bonap.*
V. cinereus, *Gm.* *Gould's* B. of Eur., pl. Æ. niger, *Sav.* Hist. d'Égypte, Ois. pl. 11.

OTOGYPS^a, *G. R. Gray* (1841). Vultur, *Daud.*

O. auricularis, (Daud.) *G. R. Gray. Levaill. Ois. d'Afr.*, pl. 9.

Subfam. IV. RACAMINÆ.

RACAMA, *J. E. Gray* (1840). Gypaëtos, *Daud.* Polyborus? *Benn.*
Vultur, *Lath. Falco, Gm.*

R. angolensis, (Gm.) *J. E. Gray, Lev. Mus.*, t. 7. P.? hypo-
leucus, *Benn.*

Family II. FALCONIDÆ. *Falco, L.*

Subfam. I. POLYBORINÆ.

IBYCTER, *Vieill.* (1816). Caracara, *Cuv. Gymnops, Spix* (1824).
Falco, Gm.

I. aquilinus, (Gm.) *G. R. Gray, Pl. enl.* 417. *I. formosus, Lath.*
I. nudicollis, Daud. I. leucogaster, Vieill.

DAPTRIUS, *Vieill.* (1816). Ibycter. *Sw. Gymnops, Spix* (1824).
D. ater, Vieill. Gal. des Ois., pl. 5. *D. aterrimus, Temm.*, Pl. col.
37. and 342.

MILVAGO, *Spix* (1824). Polyborus, *Vieill. Senex, J. E. Gray*
(1839). Phalcobænus, *D'Orb* (1837). Parasifalco, *Less.* (1837).

M. chimachima (*Vieill.*) *G. R. Gray. M. ochrocephala, Spix,*
Av. Br., pl. 1. *F. degener, Pr. Max.*

^a On examining M. Temminck's remarks on the species of the genus *Vultur*, as given in the Pl. col., I find that he considered the *V. auricularis* and *V. ægyptius* to be the same species. In the fourth part of his *Manuel d'Ornithologie*, he notices the *V. auricularis* as found about Athens, &c., and refers to the figure given in the *Hist. Nat. d'Egypte*, Ois. pl. 11, as "d'un jeune à l'âge moyen," and also to the *V. ægyptius* of Pl. col. 407, as the "femelle ou jeune encore dépourvu de l'appendice aux oreilles." Savigny established his genus *Ægyptius* on the specimen figured in the *Hist. Nat. d'Egypte*, which is considered by M. Temminck to be the same as *V. auricularis*. "Therefore," Mr. Strickland has stated, "the generic name of *Ægyptius* should be given to the group containing *V. auricularis* and *pondicerianus*." But that gentleman has since called my attention to the opinion which M. Lafresnaye has expressed in the *Dict. Univ. d'Hist. Nat.*; viz. that he considered the figure of Savigny, referred to above, as the young of *V. cinereus* and not of *V. auricularis*, as stated by M. Temminck. After having carefully examined the various figures together, I have no hesitation in agreeing with M. Lafresnaye. I have therefore adopted Savigny's generic name *Ægyptius*, with the *V. cinereus* as the type; to this genus belongs the *V. monachus*, although Savigny had supposed that it might probably form a distinct genus from his *Ægyptius*.

It becomes, in consequence, necessary to designate those species which were improperly supposed to belong to Savigny's genus, and of which the late Mr. Bennett intimated as far back as 1831, in his excellent work on the 'Gardens and Menagerie of the Zoological Society,' that they should form a distinct genus, of which he gave characters, but no generic appellation. I have therefore taken his type (*V. auricularis*), and formed the genus under the name of *Otogyps*, as given above.

- POLYBORUS, *Vieill.* (1816). Caracara, *Cuv.* (1817). Falco, *Gm.*
 Milvus, *Ray.* Circus, *Briss.*
 P. brasiliensis (Ray) *Swains.* Zool. Ill., pl. 2. P. vulgaris, *Vieill.*
 F. cheriway, *Jacq.*

Subfam. II. BUTEONINÆ^a.

- CRAXIREX, *Gould* (1838). Polyborus, *Gould.*
 C. galapagoensis, *Gould*, Voy. of Beagle, Zool., Birds, pl. 2.
 BUTEOGALLUS, *Less.* (1831). Falco, *Daud.* Polyborus, *Vieill.*
 (Non vidi.)
 B. buson, (Daud.) *G. R. Gray.* *Levaill.* Ois. d'Afr., pl. 21. B.
 cathartoides, *Less.*
 BUTEO, (Antiq.) *Cuv.* (1799-1800). Falco, *L.*
 B. vulgaris, *Bechst.* Pl. enl. 419. F. buteo, *L.*
 ARCHIBUTEO^b, *Brehm.* (1828). Butaëtes, *Less.* (1831). Buteo,
Vieill. Haliaëtus, *Burn.*
 A. lagopus, (Gm.) *G. R. Gray.* *Gould's* B. of Eur., pt. 18. pl. 15.
 B. buteo, *Less.* F. plumipes, *Daud.* A. planiceps et alticeps,
Brehm.

Subfam. III. AQUILINÆ.

- AQUILA, (Antiq.) *Briss.* (1760). Falco, *L.*
 A. chrysaëtos, (L.) *Briss.*, Pl. enl. 410. F. fulvus, *L.* F. melan-
 aëtos, *L.*
 LIMNAËTUS, *Vigors* (1831). Morphnus, *Cuv.* Falco, *Temm.* Nisaë-
 tus, *Hodgs.* (1836).
 L. Horsfieldii, *Vig.* F. limnaëtus, *Horsf.* Zool. Res., pl. F. uni-
 color, *Temm.*, Pl. col. 134.
 SPIZAËTUS, *Vieill.* (1816). Gypaëtos, *Daud.* Morphnus, *Cuv.*
 Plumipeda, *Flem.* (1822). Harpyia, *Spix* (1824). Cymindis ?
Steph. Falco, *Shaw.*
 S. ornatus, (Daud.) *Vieill.* Gal. des Ois., pl. 21. F. superbus et
 coronatus, *Shaw.* H. braccata, *Spix.*
 SPIZASTUR, *Less.* (1837). Falco, *Temm.*
 S. atricapillus, (*Cuv.*) *Less.*, Pl. col. 79.
 MORPHNUS, *Cuv.* (1817). Falco, *Gm.* Morphinus, *Flem.* (1822).
 Spizaëtus, *Vieill.* Harpyia, (*Cuv.*) *Swains.* Urubitinga, *Less.*
 (1837). Aquila, *Spix* ?
 M. urubitinga, (Gm.) *Cuv.*, Pl. col. 5. F. longipes, *Illig.* ?
 A. picta, *Spix* ?

^a To this subfamily perhaps belongs the genus *Aëtos*, *Nitzsch* (1840), but the type is not given.

^b See *Isis* for 1828; originally considered by me and others to have been first published in 1831, therefore placed after Lesson's name in the former edition.

- THRASAËTOS, *G. R. Gray* (1837). Gypaëtos, *Daud.* Harpia, *Vieill.* (1816). Harpyia^a, *Cuv.* (1817). Falco, *Shaw.* Vultur, *L.*
T. harpyia, (*L.*) *G. R. Gray.* *Less.*, Tr. Orn., pl. 10. *F. imperialis*, *Shaw.* *F. destructor*, *Daud.*
- HERPETOTHERES, *Vieill.* (1825). Falco, *L.* Physeta, *Vieill.*? (1816). Dædalion, (*Sav.*) *Vigors.* Macagua, *Less.* (1831). Cachinna, *Flem.* (1822). Astur, *Spix.*
H. cachinnans, (*L.*) *Vieill.* Gal. des Ois., t. 19. *Spix*, Av. Br., t. 3. a.
- SPILOORNIS, *G. R. Gray* (1840). Hæmatornis^b, *Vigors* (1831). Falco, *Daud.* Circaëtus, *Jerd.* Hypaëtos? *Geoffr.*
S. bacha, (*Daud.*) *G. R. Gray.* *Levaill.* Ois. d'Afr., pl. 15.
- CIRCAËTUS, *Vieill.* (1816). Falco, *Gm.* Pygargus, *Briss.* Pandion et Harpyia, *Vieill.* Haliaëtus, *Cuv.* Aquila, *Meyer.*
C. gallicus, (*Gm.*) *Vieill.*, Pl. enl. 413. *F. brachydactylus*, *Temm.* *F. leucopsis*, *Bechst.*
- PANDION, *Sav.* (1809). Falco, *L.* Balbusardus, *Ray.* Aquila, *Meyer.*
P. haliaëtus, (*L.*) *Cuv.*, Pl. enl. 414. *P. fluviatilis*, *Sav.*
- ICHTHYIAËTUS, *Lafr.* (1839). Falco, *Horsf.* Pandion, *Horsf.*
I. bicolor, *G. R. Gray.* *F. ichthyaëtus*, *Horsf.* Res. in Jav., pl.
- HELOTARSUS, *Smith* (April, 1830). Terathopius, *Less.* (Nov. 1830). Falco, *Daud.*
H. ecaudatus, (*Daud.*) *G. R. Gray.* *Levaill.* Ois. d'Afr., pl. 7. et 8. *H. typus*, *Smith.*
- HALIAËTUS, (*Antiq.*) *Sav.* (1809). Aquila, *Ill.* Spizaëtus, *Vieill.* Cuncuma, *Hodgs.* (1836). Falco, *Gm.* Vultur, *L.*
H. albicilla, (*L.*) *Boie*, Pl. enl. 212. *H. nisus*, *Sav.*
- HALIASTUR, *Selby* (1840). Falco, *L.* Haliaëtus, *Cuv.* Aquila, *Briss.* Milvus, *Jerd.*
H. indus, (*Bodd.*) *G. R. Gray.* *F. pondicerianus*, *Gm.*, Pl. enl. 416. *H. girrenera*, *Vieill.* *H. garuda*, *Less.*

Subfam. IV. FALCONINÆ.

- HIEROFALCO, *Cuv.* (1817). Falco, *L.* Gyrfalco, *Ray.*
H. islandicus (*Briss.*) *Cuv.*, Pl. enl. 462. Falco gerfalco, *L.*
- FALCO, *L.* Rhynchodon, *Nitzsch* (1840).
F. peregrinus, *L.*, Pl. enl. 430.

^a Previously used by Illiger.^b The reason why I have not adopted Vigors's generic name is, that Mr. Swainson had previously proposed the same word for a divisional name in *Turdidæ*. This latter I have retained, thinking it correct to do so, and my reasons are given under Mr. Swainson's group.

HYPOTRIORCHIS, *Boie* (1826). *Dendrofalco*, *Ray*. *Æsalon* et *La-*
nirius, *Briss.*

H. subbuteo, (*L.*) *Boie*, Pl. enl. 432.

TINNUNCULUS, (*Antiq.*) *Vieill.* (1807). *Cerchneis*, *Boie* (1826).
Falcula, *Hodgs.* (1837).

T. alaudarius, (*Briss.*) *G. R. Gray*, Pl. enl. 401. 471. *F. tinnun-*
culus, *L.*

ERYTHROPUS, *Brehm.* (1828). *Falco*, *L.*

E. vespertinus, (*L.*) *Br.*, Pl. enl. 431. *F. rufipes*, *Temm.*

IERACIDEA, *Gould* (1837). *Falco*, *V. and H.*

I. berigora, (*Vig. and Horsf.*) *Gould.*

HARPAGUS, *Vigors* (1824). *Bidens*, *Spix* (1824). *Diodon*, *Less.*
(1831). *Falco*, *Lath.* *Diplodon*, *Nitzsch* (1840).

H. bidentatus, (*Lath.*) *Vigors*, Pl. col. 58. et 228. *D. brasiliensis*,
Less.

HIERAX, *Vigors* (1824). *Harpagus*, *Swains.* *Falco*, *L.*

H. cærulescens, (*L.*) *Vigors*, Pl. col. 97.

Subfam. V. **MILVINÆ.**

AVICIDA, *Swains.* (1837).

A. cuculoides, *Sw.* *Birds of W. Afr.*, I. pl. 1.

BAZA, *Hodgs.** (1836). *Lophotes*^b, *Less.* (1831). *Buteo*, *Vieill.*
Lepidogenys, *J. E. Gray* (1839). *Falco*, *Temm.*

B. lophotes, (*Temm.*) *G. R. Gray*, Pl. col. 10. *L. indicus*, *Less.*

B. cristatus, *Vieill.* *L. Lathamii*, *J. E. Gray.* *B. syama*,
Hodgs.

PERNIS, *Cuv.* (1817). *Falco*, *L.*

P. apivorus, (*L.*) *Cuv.*, Pl. enl. 420.

GAMPSONYX, *Vigors* (1825).

G. Swainsoni, *V.*

ELANUS, *Sav.* (1809). *Elanoides*, *Vieill.* (1825). *Falco*, *Daud.*

E. melanopterus, (*Daud.*) *Leach.* *Levaill.* *Ois. d'Afr.*, pl. 36. *E.*
cæsius, *Sav.*

NAUCLERUS, *Vigors* (1825). *Falco*, *L.* *Milvus*, *Briss.*

N. furcatus, (*L.*) *Vig.* *Catesby*, pl. 4.

MILVUS, (*Antiq.*) *Cuv.* (1799-1800). *Falco*, *L.*

M. regalis, *Briss.*, Pl. enl. 422. *F. Milvus*, *L.* *M. ictinus*, *Sav.*

* The papers of this Naturalist are in the Journ. of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Indian Review, Madras Journal of Literature and Science, Gleanings of Science, Medical Journal of Calcutta, Oriental Quarterly, Researches of Asiatic Society, &c.

^b Previously used in Ichthyology.

ROSTRHAMUS, *Less.* (1831). Cymindis, *Sw.* Herpetotheres, *Vieill.*
Falco, *Ill.*

R. hamatus, (Ill.) *G. R. Gray*, Pl. col. 61. et 231. R. niger, *Less.*
F. leucopygos, *Spix.*

CYMINDIS, *Cuv.* (1817). Astur, *Spix.* Asturina, *Vieill.*? (1816).
Leptodon^a, *Sundev.* (1836). Falco, *Gm.*

C. cayaneensis, (Gm.) *Cuv.*, Pl. enl. 473. Ast. cyanopus, *Vieill.*?

ICTINIA, *Vieill.* (1816). Buteo, *Cuv.* Nertus, *Boie* (1828). Falco,
Gm.

I. plumbea, (Gm.) *Vieill.*, Pl. col. 187.

Subfam. VI. ACCIPITRINÆ.

DÆDALION, *Sav.* (1809).^b Falco, *L.* Sparvius, *Vieill.* (1816).
Astur^b, (Briss.) *Lacep.* (1800-1801). Asturina, *Vieill.*

D. palumbarius, (L.) *Sav.*, Pl. enl. 418.

MICRASTUR, *G. R. Gray* (1841). Brachypterus^c, *Less.* (1837).
Astur, *Spix.*

M. brachypterus, (Temm.) *G. R. Gray*, Pl. col. 141. F. concentricus, *Ill.*

ACCIPITER, (Antiq.) *Briss.* (1760). Nisus, *Cuv.* (1799-1800).
Sparvius, *Vieill.* Falco, *L.* Astur, *Steph.* Dædalion, *Sav.*

A. nisus, (L.) *Macgill.* A. fringillarius, *Ray*, Pl. enl. 412. 467. N. communis, *Cuv.*

MICRONISUS, *G. R. Gray* (1840). Falco, *Daud.* Nisus, *Cuv.*

M. gabar, (Daud.) *G. R. Gray*, *Levaill.* Ois. d'Afr., pl. 33.

Subfam. VII. CIRCINÆ.

MELIËRAX, *G. R. Gray* (1840). Falco, *Daud.* Nisus, *Cuv.*

M. musicus, (Daud.) *G. R. Gray*, *Levaill.* Ois. d'Afr., pl. 27.

POLYBOROIDES, *Smith* (April, 1830). Gymnogenys, *Less.* (Nov. 1830). Nisus, *Cuv.* Vultur, *Scop.* Morphnus, *Less.* Falco, *Gm.*

P. radiatus, (Scop.) *G. R. Gray*. *Sonn.* Voy. aux Ind., pl. 103. F. madagascariensis, *Gm.* P. capensis, *Smith.*

SERPENTARIUS, *Cuv.* (1797-1798). Sagittarius^d, *Vosm.* (1767).
Secretarius, *Dum.* (1806). Gypogeranus, *Ill.* (1811). Ophiotheres, *Vieill.* (1816).

S. reptilivorus, *Daud.*, Pl. enl. 721. S. serpentarius, *Mill.* O. cristatus, *Vieill.* G. capensis, *Ogil.*

CIRCUS, (Antiq.) *Lacep.* (1800-1801). Falco, *L.* Busarellus, *Lafr.*? (1839).

C. æruginosus, (L.) *Bonap.*, Pl. enl. 424. F. rufus, *Lath.*

^a Employed in Botany.

^c Previously used ending in *yx*.

^b Employed in Botany.

^d Employed in Botany.

- STRIGICEPS, *Bonap.* (1838). *Falco*, *L.*
S. pygargus, (*L.*) *Bonap.*, Pl. enl. 443. et 480. *F. cyaneus*, *L.*, Pl.
 enl. 459. *F. strigiceps*, *Nils.*

Suborder II. ACCIPITRES NOCTURNI.

Family III. STRIGIDÆ. *Strix*, *L.*

Subfam. I. SURNINÆ.

- SURNIA, *Dum.* (1806). *Syrnia*, *Steph.* *Strix*, *Gm.*
S. funerea, (*Gm.*) *Dum.* *Edw.*, pl. 62.
 CICCABA, *Wagl.* (1832). *Noctua*, *Cuv.* *Strix*, *Daud.*
C. huhula, (*Daud.*) *Wagl.* *Levaill.* Ois. d'Afr., pl. 41. *S. lineata*,
Shaw.
 NYCTEA, *Steph.* (1825). *Noctua*, *Cuv.* *Nyctia*, *Swains.* (1837).
Strix, *L.*
N. candida, (*Lath.*) *Bonap.*, Pl. enl. 458. *Str. nyctea*, *L.* *N. er-*
minea, *Steph.* *S. nivea*, *Daud.*
 ATHENE, *Boie* (1822). *Carine*, *Kaup.* (1836). *Nyctipetes*, *Swains.*
 (1837). *Glaucidium*, *Less.* (1837). *Strix*, *Daud.* *Noctua*,
Antiq. *Noctua*, *Nudipedes*, et *Ptilipedes*, *Less.* *Syrnia*, *Macgill.*
A. noctua, (*Retz.*) *Boie*, Pl. enl. 439. *Str. passerina*, *Auct.*
 NINOX, *Hodgs.* (1837). An *Athene* ?
N. nipalensis, *Hodgs.*, *Madr. Journ. Lit. and Sci.* 1837. pl. xiv.

Subfam. II. BUBONINÆ.

- SCOPS, (*Antiq.*) *Sav.* (1809). *Otus*, *Less.* *Strix*, *L.* *Bubo*, *Boie.*
S. Aldrovandi, *Ray*, Pl. enl. 436. *S. scops*, *L.* *S. ephialtes*, *Sav.*
 LOPHOSTRIX, *Less.* (1837). *Strix*, *Daud.* *Syrnium*, *Less.*
L. griseata, (*Daud.*) *Less.* *Levaill.* Ois. d'Afr., pl. 43.
 KETUPA, *Less.* (1831). *Cultrunguis*, *Hodgs.* (1836). *Strix*, *Gm.*
K. ceylonensis, (*Gm.*) *G. R. Gray.* *Brown's Ill.*, t. 4. *Str. ke-*
tupu, *Horsf.* *K. javanensis*, *Less.*
 BUBO, (*Antiq.*) *Sibb.* *Feliceps*, *Barr.* *Asio*, *Swains.* *Ulula*, *Bonap.*
Heliaptex, *Sw.* (1837). *Strix*, *L.* *Otus*, *Cuv.* (1799-1800).
B. maximus, *Sibb.*, Pl. enl. 435. *Str. bubo*, *L.* *B. atheniensis*,
Boie.
 ASCALAPHIA, *J. Geoffr.* (1830). *Bubo*, *Sav.*
A. Savignii, *G. R. Gray.* *B. ascalaphus*, *Sav.* *Hist. d'Égypte*,
 pl. 3. f. 3.

HUHUA, *Hodgs.* (1837).
H. nipalensis, *Hodgs.*

Subfam. III. ULULINÆ.

SYRNIUM, *Sav.* (1809). *Scotiaptex*, *Swains.* (1837). *Ulula* et *Strix*,
Briss. *Strix*, *L.*
S. aluco, (*L.*) *Boie*, Pl. enl. 441. *S. ululans*, *Sav.*

PTYNX, *Bl.* (1840). *Strix*, *L.* *Surnia*, *Cuv.* *Syrnium*, *Bonap.*
P. uralensis, (*L.*) *Bl.* *Gould's B. of Eur.*, pl.

OTUS, *Ray.* *Asio*, *Antiq.* *Brachyotus*, *Gould* (1837). *Strix*, *L.*
Bubo, *Sav.* *Egolius*, *Keye & Bl.* (1849).
O. vulgaris, *Flem.*, Pl. enl. 29. *Str. otus*, *L.* *O. europæus*, *Steph.*

URRUA, *Hodgs.* (1837). (Non vidi.)
U. cavearea, *H.*

NYCTALOPS, *Wagl.* (1832). (Non vidi.)
N. stygius, *Wagl.*

ULULA, (*Antiq.*) *Cuv.* (1817). *Strix*, *L.* *Syrnium*, *Boie.*
U. nebulosa, (*L.*) *Cuv.*

GLAUCIDIUM, *Boie* (1826). *Athene*, *Boie.* *Strix*, *L.* *Noctua*,
Cuv.
G. passerinum, (*L.*) *Boie.* *Gould's B. of Eur.*, pl. 50. *Str. pyg-*
mæa, *Bechst.*

NYCTALE, *Brehm.* (1828). *Scotophilus*, *Swains.* (1837). *Noctua*,
Sav. (1809). *Strix*, *Bechst.* *Athene*, *Boie.*
N. Tengmalmi, (*Gm.*) *Strickl.* *S. dasypus*, *Bechst.* *Brehm*
Vögel, pl. viii. f. 3. *S. funerea*, (*L.*) *Nils.*

Subfam. IV. STRIGINÆ.

STRIX, *L.* *Hybris*, *Nitzsch* (1840). *Aluco*, (*Briss.*) *Flem.* (1822).
S. flammea, *L.*, Pl. enl. 440.

PHODILUS, *J. Geoffr.* (1830). *Strix*, *Horsf.*
Ph. badius, (*Horsf.*) *J. Geoffr.* *Zool. Res. in Jav.*, pl.

BULACA, *Hodgs.* (1837). (Non vidi.)
B. newarensis, *H.*

Order II. PASSERES, L. Picæ, L. (pars). Passerinae, Cuv. Insectores, Vigors.

Tribe I. FISSIROSTRES, Cuv.

Subtribe I. FISSIROSTRES NOCTURNÆ.

Family I. CAPRIMULGIDÆ. *Caprimulgus*, L.

Subfam. I. PODARGINÆ.

STEATORNIS, *Humb.* (1831?). *Nyctibius*, *Steph. and Swains.* *Caprimulgus*, *Humb.*

S. caripensis, *Humb.* Ann. du Mus., 1835, pl. 15. *C. steatornis*, *Humb.*

ÆGOTHELES, *Vig. and Horsf.* (1825). *Podargus*? *Steph.* *Caprimulgus*, *Lath.*

Æ. novæ hollandiæ, (Lath.) *V. & H.* *C. cristatus*. *White's Voy.*, pl. 29. *Æ. australis*, *Sw.*

BATRACHOSTOMUS, *Gould.* (1838). *Podargus*, *Horsf.*

B. javanensis, (Horsf.) *Gould.* *P. cornutus*, *Temm.*, Pl. col. 159.

PODARGUS, *Cuv.* (1829). *Caprimulgus*, *Dum.* *Caprimulgus*, 2nd div. *Temm.*

P. cinereus, *Cuv. Less.* Tr. Orn., pl. 33. f. 1. *P. Cuvieri*, *Vig. and Horsf.* *C. podargus*, *Dum.*

NYCTIBIUS, *Vieill.* (1816). *Caprimulgus*, *Gm.* *Nyctornis*, *Nitzsch* (1840). *Ibijau, Azara.* *Caprimulgus*, 2nd div. *Cuv.* *Nycticorax*, *Mæhr.* (1752)?

N. grandis, (Gm.) *Vieill.*, Pl. enl. 325.

SELOCHUSA, *G. R. Gray* (1841). *Caprimulgus*, *Vieill.* *Caprimulgus*, 6th div. *Cuv.*

S. fornicata, (*Vieill.*) *G. R. Gray.* *Levaill.* Afr. pl. 47. *C. furcatus*, *Cuv.*

Subfam. II. CAPRIMULGINÆ.

ANTROSTOMUS, *Gould* (1838). *Caprimulgus*, *Gm.* *Caprimulgus*, 3rd div. *Cuv.*

A. carolinensis, (Gm.) *Bonap.* *Audub.* B. of Am., pl. 52.

EUROSTOPODUS, *Gould* (1837). *Caprimulgus*, *Vig. and Horsf.*

E. guttatus, (*Vig. and Horsf.*) *Gould.*

LYNCORNIS, *Gould* (1838).

L. cerviniceps, *Gould*, Icon. Av., II. pl

NYCTIDROMUS, *Gould* (1838).

N. Derbyanus, *Gould*, Icon. Av., II. pl.

CHORDEILES, *Swains.* (1831). Caprimulgus, *Mæhr.* (1752)? *Gm.*

Caprimulgus, 3rd div. *Cuv.*

C. virginianus, (*Gm.*) *Swains.* *Wils.* Am. Orn., pl. 40. f. 1. and 2.

C. popetue, *Vieill.* C. americanus, *Wils.*

CAPRIMULGUS, *L.* Hirundo, *L.* (1735). *Mæhr.* (1752).

C. europæus, *L.*, Pl. enl. 193. C. punctatus, *Meyer.*

ELEOTHPREPTUS, *G. R. Gray* (1840). Amblypterus^a, *Gould* (1837).

E. anomalus, (*Gould*) *G. R. Gray.* *Gould*, Icon. Av. II. pl.

HYDROPSALIS, *Wagl.* (1832). Psalurus, *Swains.* (1837). Capri-

mulgus, *Vieill.* Caprimulgus, 7th div. *Cuv.*

H. furcifer, (*Vieill.*) *G. R. Gray.* C. psalurus, *Temm.*, Pl. col. 157.

H. Azaræ, *Wagl.* P. macropterus, *Swains.*

Subfam. III. SCOTORNINÆ.

SCOTORNIS, *Swains.* (1837). Caprimulgus, *Vieill.* Caprimulgus, 5th div. *Cuv.*

S. climacteris, (*Vieill.*) *Swains.* Gal. des Ois., pl. 122. C. longicauda, *Steph.*

MACRODIPTERYX, *Swains.* (1837). Caprimulgus, *Shaw.* Caprimulgus, 8th div. *Cuv.*

M. longipennis, (*Shaw*) *G. R. Gray.* Nat. Misc., pl. 265. C. macrodipteryx, *Afzel.* M. africanus, *Sw.*

COSMETORNIS, *G. R. Gray* (1840). Semeiophorus^b, *Gould* (1838).

C. vexillaria, (*Gould*) *G. R. Gray.* Icon. Av., II. pl.

PODAGER, *Wagl.* (1832). Proïthera, *Swains.* (1837). Caprimulgus, *Vieill.* Caprimulgus, 3rd div. *Cuv.*

P. nacunda, (*Vieill.*) *G. R. Gray.* C. diurnus, *Temm.*, Pl. col. 182. C. campestris, *Licht.*

Subtribe II. FISSIROSTRES DIURNÆ.

Family II. HIRUNDINIDÆ. Hirundo, *L.*

Subfam. I. CYPSELINÆ.

CYPSELUS, *Ill.* (1811). Apus^c, *Scop.* (1777). Micropus, *W. & Mey.* Hirundo, *L.* Brachypus, *Meyer.* Hirundo, 2nd div. *Cuv.* (1797-1798).

C. apus, (*L.*) *Ill.* Pl. enl. 542. f. 1.

^a Similar to a word used in Entomology.

^b Used in Herpetology and Entomology.

^c Also proposed as a generic name for a crustaceous animal by the same author, for which it is employed.

MACROPTERYX, *Swains.* (1832). *Macropterus*, *Swains.* *Pallestre*, *Less.* (1837). *Hirund-apus*, *Hodgs.* *Cypselus*, *Temm.*

M. klecho, (*Raffl.*) *G. R. Gray.* *C. longipennis*, *Temm.* Pl. col. 83. f. 1.

PALLENE, *Less.* (1837). *Cypselus*, *Van Hass.*

P. giganteus, (*Van Hass.*) *Less.*, Pl. col. 364.

ACANTHYLIS, *Boie* (1826). *Chætura**, *Steph.* (1825). *Hirundo*,

L. *Cypselus*, *Temm.* *Hemiprocne*, *Nitzsch.* *Pelasgie*, *Geoffr.*

Pallene et Cecropis, *Less.*

A. pelasgia, (*L.*) *Boie.* *Wils.* Am. Orn., pl. 39. f. 1.

COLLOCALIA, *G. R. Gray* (1840). *Hirundo*, *L.* *Salanganes*, *J. Geoffr.*

C. esculenta, (*L.*) *G. R. Gray.* *Briss.*, 11. t. 46. f. 2. A.

Subfam. II. HIRUNDININÆ.

HIRUNDO, *L.* *Cecropis*, *Boie* (1826).

H. rustica, *L.*, Pl. enl. 543. f. 1.

PROGNE, *Boie* (1826). *Hirundo*, *L.* *Cecropis*, *Less.*

P. purpurea, (*L.*) *Boie*, Pl. enl. 722.

HERSE, *Less.* (1837). *Hirundo*, *Less.*

H. taïtensis, *Less.* Zool. de la Coqu.

COTILE, *Boie* (1822). *Hirundo*, *L.* *Biblis*, *Less.* (1837).

C. riparia, (*L.*) *Boie*, Pl. enl. 543. f. 2.

CHELIDON, *Boie* (1822). *Hirundo*, *Vieill.*

C. urbica, (*L.*) *Boie.*, Pl. enl. 542. f. 2.

C. bicolor, (*Vieill.*) *Bonap.* *H. viridis*, *Wils.* Am. Orn., pl. 38. f. 3.

C. viridia, *Boie.*

Family III. TODIDÆ. *Todus*, *L.*

Subfam. I. CORACIANÆ.

EURYSTOMUS, *Vieill.* (1816). *Colaris*, *Cuv.* (1817). *Coracias*, *L.*

E. orientalis, (*L.*) *Vieill.*, Pl. enl. 619.

CORACIAS, *L.* *Galgulus*, *Briss.* (1760). *Cornix*, *Antiq.*

C. abyssinica, *Gm.*, Pl. enl. 626.

BRACHYPTERACIAS, *Lafr.* (1834). *Chloropygia*, *Swains.* (1837).

Colaris, *Less.*

B. leptosomus, (*Less.*) *Lafr.* Mag. de Zool., 1834, pl. 31.

* Used in Botany and Entomology.

Subfam. II. TODINÆ.

TODUS, *L.*

T. viridis, *L.*, Pl. enl. 585. f. 1. 2.

Subfam. III. EURYLAIMINÆ.

SERILOPHUS, *Swains.* (1837). *Eurylaimus*, *Gould.*

S. lunatus, (*Gould*). *Swains.* Trans. Zool. Soc., pl. 25. *S. lunulatus*, *Swains.*

EROLLA, *Less.* (1831). *Platystomus*^a, *Swains.* (1837).

E. Blainvillii, *Less.* Nat. Libr. x. Flyc., pl. 31.

CYMBIRHYNCHUS, *Vigors* (1831). *Erolla*, *Less.* *Platyrrhynchus*, *Desm.* *Todus*, *Lath.*

C. nasutus, (*Lath.*) *Vigors.* *Temm.*, Pl. col. 154. *T. macrorhynchus*, *Gm.*

CORYDON, *Less.* (1828). *Coracias*, *Raffl.* *Eurylaimus*, *Temm.*

C. sumatranus, (*Raffl.*) *Strickl.* *E. corydon*, *Temm.*, Pl. col. 297. *C. Temminckii*, *Less.*

EURYLAIMUS, *Horsf.* (1820). *Platyrrhynchus*, *Vieill.* (1825).

E. javanicus, *Horsf.* *E. Horsfieldii*, *Temm.*, Pl. col. 130. 131.

PSARISOMUS, *Swains.* (1837). *Crossodera*, *Gould* (1837). *Raya*, *Hodgs.* (1839^b). *Eurylaimus*, *Jam.*

P. Dalhousiæ, (*Jam.*) *Swains.* *Gould's* Icon. Av., pl. *E. psittacinus*, *Mull.* *R. sericeogula*, *Hodgs.*

Subfam. IV. MOMOTINÆ.

HYLOMANES, *Licht.* (1838). *Crypticus*^c, *Swains.* (1837). *Momotus*, *Leadb.* *Prionites*, *Swains.*

H. platyrrhynchus, (*Leadb.*) *G. R. Gray.* *Jardine and Selby*, Ill. Orn., pl. 106.

H. momotula, *Licht.*, Acad. Berl. 1838. pl. iv.

MOMOTUS, *Briss.* (1760). *Baryphonus*, *Vieill.* (1816). *Prionites*, *Ill.* (1811). *Momota*, *Shaw.* *Ramphastos*, *L.* *Merula*, *Mahr.* (1752).

M. brasiliensis, *Lath.*, Pl. enl. 370. *R. momota*, *L.* *B. cyanocephalus*, *Vieill.*

Family IV. TROGONIDÆ. *Trogon*, *L.*PRIOTELUS, *G. R. Gray* (1840). *Temnurus*^d, *Swains.* (1837).

P. temnurus, (*Temm.*) *G. R. Gray*, Pl. col. 326. *T. albicollis*, *Sw.*

^a Used previously in Entomology.

^b The paper bears the date of 1836.

^c Previously used in Entomology.

^d Previously used in Ornithology.

APALODERMA, *Swains.* (1837).

A. narina, (Vieill.) *Swains.* *Levaill.* Ois. d'Afr., pl. 282.

HARPACTES, *Swains.* (1837).

H. malabaricus, (Gould) *Swains.* *Gould's Monog.*, pl.

CALURUS, *Swains.* (1837).

C. resplendens, (Gould) *Swains.* *Gould's Monog.*, pl.

TROGON, *Mæhr.* (1752). L.

T. curucui, L., Pl. enl. 452. T. melanurus, *Swains.*

Family V. *ALCEDINIDÆ.* *Alcedo*, L.

Subfam. I. TAMATIANÆ.

CHAUNORNIS*, *G. R. Gray* (1841). *Capito*, *Temm.*, et 2nd div. *Wagl.* (1827). *Bucco*, *Gm.*, 2nd div. *Cuv.* (1797-1798), et 1st div. *Vieill.* (1816). *Tamatia*, *Cuv.*, *Sw.* *Nyctactes*, (Glog.) *Strickl.* (1841).

C. tamatia, (Gm.) *G. R. Gray*, Pl. enl. 746. f. 1.

TAMATIA, *Cuv.* (1817). *Capito*, (Vieill.) *Swains.*, et 1st div. *Temm.* (1820) et *Wagl.* (1827). *Cyphos*, *Spix* (1824). *Bucco*, *Gm.* *T. macrorhynchus*, (Gm.) *Cuv.*, Pl. enl. 689.

MALACOPTILA, *G. R. Gray* (1841). *Lypornix*, *Swains.*, et 2nd div. *Wagl.* (1827). *Bucco*, *Gm.*, et 1st div. *Vieill.* (1823).

M. fusca, (Gm.) *G. R. Gray.* L. torquatus, *Hahn.* B. striata, *Spix*, Av. Br., pl. 40. f. 2.

CHELIDOPTERA, *Gould* (1836). *Cuculus*, *Pall.* *Monasa*, *Vieill.* *Lypornix*, 3rd div. *Wagl.* *Brachypetes*, *Swains.* (1837).

C. teuebrosa, (Pall.) *Gould*, Pl. enl. 505.

* Mr. Strickland states that I have in my former edition transposed the names of *Tamatia* and *Capito* as used by Mr. Swainson. But Mr. Swainson is not the proper authority for these genera, which were established, as Mr. Strickland is himself aware, by Cuvier and Vieillot. He believes, however, that the genera of Cuvier and Vieillot were "precisely the same group;" but this is not correct. *Capito* of Vieillot was established in 1816 with *Bucco Cayanensis* for its type, and I have therefore employed the name to designate the group to which that species belongs; while *Tamatia*, although an old word, was applied by Cuvier in 1817 to *B. macrorhynchus* and other species, for which I have retained it. We cannot say that these are "precisely the same group." As for *Nyctactes*, it was only proposed by Gloger as a more classical word than *Capito*, and was therefore but a useless synonym of that genus. Having removed the typical *Capito* to its proper place among the *Bucconinæ*, it becomes necessary to apply a name to those which remain; and as I cannot adopt that of *Nyctactes*, as proposed by Mr. Strickland, which would not be strictly correct, even on his own principle of regarding later names of precisely the same import as words to be "cancelled *in toto*," I have proposed that of *Chaunornis*.

- MONASA, *Vieill.* (1816). Cuculus, Bucco et Corvus, *Gm.* Ly-
pornix, 1st div. *Wagl.* (1827). Monassa, *Sw.* Scotocharis,
Gloger (1827). Monastes, *Nitzsch* (1840). Capito, 2nd div.
Temm. Bucco, *Spix.*
M. tranquilla, (*Gm.*) *Vieill.*, Pl. enl. 512. C. australis, *Gm.* B.
cinereus, *Gm.*

Subfam. II. HALCYONINÆ.

- DACELO, *Leach* (1815). Choucalcyon, *Less.* (1831). Paralcyon,
Gloger (1827). Alcedo, *Bodd.*
D. gigas, (*Bodd.*) *G. R. Gray*, Pl. enl. 663. Al. fusca, *Gm.* D.
gigantea, *Shaw.*
SYMA, *Less.* (1828).
S. torotoro, *Less.* Zool. de la Coqu., pl. 31 bis, fig. 1. S. Les-
sonia, *Sw.*
MELIDORA, *Less.* (1831). Dacelo, *Less.*
M. macrorhyncha, (*Less.*) *G. R. Gray*, Voy. de la Coqu., pl. 31
bis, fig. 2. M. euphrosiæ, *Less.*
TODIRAMPHUS, *Less.* (1828). Alcedo, *Gm.* Halcyon, *Steph.*
T. sacer, (*Gm.*) *Less.* Mém. Soc. d'Hist. Nat., t. III. pl. 11.
TANYSIPTERA, *Vigors* (1825). Alcedo, *L.* Pyrrhocorax, *Mahr.*?
T. dea, (*L.*) *Vigors*, Pl. enl. 116.
HALCYON, *Swains.* (1821). Alcedo, *L.*
H. senegalensis, (*L.*) *Sw.*, Pl. enl. 594.
CEYX, *Lacep.* (1800-1801). Alcedo, *L.* Alcedo, 2nd div. *Temm.*
C. tridactyla, (*L.*) *Cuv. Pall. Spic.*, vi. pl. 11. f. 2.

Subfam. III. ALCEDININÆ.

- CERYLE, *Boie* (1828). Ispida, *Swains.* (1837). Alcedo, *L.*
C. rudis, (*L.*) *Boie*, Pl. enl. 62.
ALCEDO, *L.* Ispida, (*Antiq.*) *L.* (1735).
A. ispida, *L.*, Pl. enl. 77.
ALCYONE, *Swains.* (1837). Alcedo, *Lath.*
A. azurea, (*Lath.*) *G. R. Gray. Swains.* Ill. Zool., pl. 26. A. au-
stralis, *Sw.*

Subfam. IV. GALBULINÆ.

- JACAMARALCYON, (*Levaill.*) *Cuv.* (1829). Alecyon, *Spix* (1824).
Galbula, *Vieill.*
J. tridactyla, (*Vieill.*) *G. R. Gray. Spix.* Av. Br., pl. 57. f. 2.
J. brasiliensis, *Less.* G. ceycoides, *Jard.* G. armata, *Swains.*
GALBULA, *Mahr.* (1752). Alcedo, *L.*
G. viridis, *Lath.*, Pl. enl. 238. Al. Galbula, *L.*

- JACAMEROPS, (Levaill.) *Cuv.* (1817). Lamprotila, *Swains.* (1837).
Galbula, Gm.
J. grandis, (Gm.) Less., Vieill. Jac., pl. 6. L. platyrhyncha, Sw.

Family VI. MEROPIDÆ. Merops, L.

- MEROPS, *L.* Ispida, *L.* Apiaster, (Antiq.) *Briss.* (1760).
M. apiaster, L., Pl. enl. 938.
MELITTOPHAGUS, *Boie* (1828). *Merops, Gm.*
M. erythropterus, (Gm.) Boie, Pl. enl. 318.
NYCTIORNIS, *Swains.* (1831). *Merops, Temm.* Alcemerops, *J. Geoffr.* (1832). *Bucia, Hodgs.* (1836)
N. amicta, (Temm.) Swains., Pl. col. 310.

Tribe II. TENUIROSTRES.

Family I. UPUPIDÆ. Upupa, L.

Subfam. I. UPUPINÆ.

- UPUPA, *L.* Hupupa, *Bonn.*
U. epops, L., Pl. enl. 52.
FREGILUPUS, *Less.* (1831). *Upupa, Gm.* Pastor, *Temm.* Coracia,
Vieill.
F. capensis, (Gm.) Less., Pl. enl. 697. U. madagascariensis, Shaw.
FALCULIA, *J. Geoffr.* (1836).
F. palliata, J. Geoffr. Mag. de Zool., 1836. pl. 49.
NEOMORPHA, *Gould.* (1836).
N. Gouldii, G. R. Gray^a. N. acutirostris et crassirostris, Gould.
SELEUCIDES, *Less.* (1835). Nematophora, *G. R. Gray* (1840). Fal-
cinellus, *Vieill.* Ptiloris, *Cuv.* Paradisea, *Blum.*
S. albus, (Blum.) G. R. Gray. Levaill. Prom., pl. 16. 17. P. nigri-
cans, Shaw. F. resplendens, Vieill. S. acanthylis, Less.
CRASPEDOPHORA, *G. R. Gray* (1840). Epimachus, *Cuv.* Falci-
nellus, *Vieill.*
C. magnifica, (Cuv.) G. R. Gray, Règ. An. pl. 4. f. 2.
PTILORIS, *Swains.* (1825). Epimachus, *Wils.*
P. paradisea, Swains. P. regius, Quoy. et Gaim. Voy. de la Coqu.,
pl. 28. E. Brisbani, James Wilson.

^a As neither of these two specific names is applicable for the species, I have proposed that it should be called after Mr. Gould, whose splendid illustrated ornithological works have formed a new æra in the delineation of objects of Natural History.

Subfam. II. PROMEROPINÆ.

- PROMEROPS, *Briss.* (1760). *Falcinellus*, *Vieill.* (1816). *Irrisor*, *Less.* (1831). Upupa, *Lath.* *Curruca*, *Mæhr.*
P. erythrorhynchus, (Lath.) *Swains.* *Vieill.* Ois. dor., pl. 6.
 RHINOPOMASTUS, *Smith* (1828). *Falcinellus*, *Vieill.* *Epimachus*, *Wagl.* Upupa, *Burch.*
R. cyanomelas, (*Vieill.*) *Smith.* *Levaill.* Prom., pl. 5. & 6. U. *purpurascens*, *Burch.* *R. Smithii*, *Jard. and Selby.*
 EPIMACHUS, *Cuv.* (1817). Upupa, *Gm.* *Promerops*, *Shaw.* *Falcinellus*, *Vieill.* *Cinnamolegus*, *Less.* (1835). Upupa, 2nd div. *Cuv.* (1797-1798).
E. magnus, (*Gm.*) *Cuv.*, Pl.enl. 639. U. *superba*, *Lath.* U. *fusca*, *Gm.* *Levaill.* Prom., pl. 13. 14. C. *papuensis*, *Less.*

Family II. NECTARINIDÆ. *Nectarinia*, Ill.

Subfam. I. NECTARININÆ.

- MOHO, *Less.* (1831). *Merops*, *Lath.* *Certhia*, *Gm.* *Gracula*, *Merr.* *Meliphaga*, *Temm.*
M. nigra, (*Gm.*) *G. R. Gray.* *M. fasciculatus*, *Lath.* *Gr. nobilis*, *Merr.*
 DREPANIS^a, *Temm.* (1820). *Certhia*, *Gm.* *Melithreptus*, 2nd div. *Vieill.* (1816). *Vestiaria*, *Flem.* (1822).
D. pacifica, (*Gm.*) *Temm.* Le Hoho, *Vieill.* Ois. dor., pl. 63. V. *hoho*, *Less.*
 HEMIGNATHUS, *Licht.* (1838). *Heterorhynchus* (1839) et *Melithreptus*, *Lafr.* *Certhia*, *Gm.*
H. lucidus, *Licht.* *H. olivaceus*, *Lafr.*, Mag. de Zool. 1839., pl. 10.
 ARACHNOTHERA, *Temm.* (182?). *Cinnyris*, *Horsf.* *Certhia*, *Lath.* *A. longirostris*, (*Lath.*) *Temm.*, Pl. col. 84. f. 1.
 NECTARINIA, Ill. (1811). *Certhia*, *L.* *Mellisuga*, *Vieill.* *Cinnyris*, 2nd div. *Cuv.* (1817). *Curruca*, *Mæhr.*
N. famosa, (*L.*) Ill., Pl.enl. 83. f. 1.
 PTILOTURUS, *Sw.* (1837). *Promerops*, *Briss.* *Merops* et Upupa, *L.* *Nectarinia*, 1st div. *Temm.* *Ptilurus*, *Strickl.* (1841). *Curruca*, *Mæhr.*
P. cafer, (*L.*) *G. R. Gray*, Pl. enl. 637. U. *promerops*, *L.*

^a Mr. Strickland thinks this name should be cancelled, and Vieillot's name of *Melithreptus* used for the present genus; but I have shown, in quoting the latter synonym, that this group forms only the second section of Vieillot's genus, while it is the proper type of Temminck's; and it will be seen hereafter that I retain Vieillot's name for his first section, to which it seems more proper that it should be applied, and for which Vigors and Horsfield have also proposed it.

ANTHREPTES, *Swains.* (1831). *Mellisuga*, *Vieill.* *Cinnyris*, *Swains.*
Cinnyricinclus, *Less.* (1840).

A. javanica, *Swains.* Zool. Illustr., pl. 121.

CERTHIONYX, *Less.* (1831). *Certhia*, *Cuv.* (Non vidi.)

C. leucomelas, (*Cuv.*) *G. R. Gray.* *C. variegatus*, *Less.*

DICÆUM, *Cuv.* (1817). *Certhia*, *L.* *Meliphaga*, *Rantz.*

D. erythronotum, (*Lath.*) *Cuv.* *Vieill.* Ois. dor., pl. 35. *D. rubri-*
capilla, *Less.* *C. cruentata*, *L.* var.

Subfam. II. CÆREBINÆ.

CERTHIOLA, *Sundev.* (1835). *Furnarius*, *Steph.* *Nectarinia*, (*Ill.*)
Less. *Certhia*, *L.*

C. flaveola, (*L.*) *Sundev.* *Edw.*, t. 122. *N. antillensis*, *Less.*

DACNIS, *Cuv.* (1817). *Certhia*, *L.*

D. cayana, (*L.*) *Cuv.* Pl. enl. 669.

CÆREBA, (*Briss.*) *Vieill.* (1807). *Nectarinia*, (*Ill.*) *Cuv.* (1817).

Certhia, *L.* *Colius* et *Troglodytæ* affinis, *Mæhr.* ?

C. cyanea, (*L.*) *Vieill.* Pl. enl. 83. f. 2.

CONIROSTRUM, *D' Orb. et Lafr.* (1838).

C. cinereum, *D' Orb. et Lafr.* Voy. d'Am. MÉR. Ois., pl. 59. f. 1.

Family III. TROCHILIDÆ. *Trochilus*, *L.* *Ornismya*, *Less.*

Subfam. I. LAMPORNINÆ.

CAMPYLOPTERUS, *Swains.* (1827). *Trochilus*, *Lath.* *Ornismya*,
Less. (1829).

C. latipennis, (*Lath.*) *Swains.* *Less.* Ois. Mouch., pl. 34. *T. cam-*
pylopterus, *Gm.*

EULAMPIS, *Boie*, (1831).

E. jugularis, (*L.*) *Strickl.* *T. auratus*, *Audeb.* *Edw.*, pl. 266.

PETASOPHORA, *G. R. Gray*, (1840). *Heliothryx*, *Boie.*

Ramphodon, *Less.* *Colibri*, *Spix*, (1824).

P. serrirostris, (*Vieill.*) *G. R. Gray.* *Less.* Ois. Mouch., pl. 1.

LAMPORNIS, *Swains.* (1827). *Anthracothonax*, *Boie*, (1831).

L. mango, (*L.*) *Swains.* *Less.* Col., pl. 13. 14. and 15.

GLAUCIS, *Boie*, (1831).

G. hirsutus, (*Gm.*) *G. R. Gray.* *G. brasiliensis*, (*Lath.*) *Boie.*

Less. Col., pl. 21.

————? *Chrysures*, *Less.* (1829).

? *ænone*, (*Less.*) *Less.* Col., suppl. 30.

TOPAZA, *G. R. Gray*, (1840). Topazes, *Less.* (1829). Polytmus, (Briss.) *Boie*. Lampornis, *Sw.*

T. pella, (L.) *G. R. Gray*. *Less.* Col., pl. 2. 3. 4. and 5.

CALOTHORAX, *G. R. Gray*, (1840). Lucifers, *Less.* (1829).

C. lucifer, (Swains.) *Strickl.* *T. cyanopogon*, *Less.* Ois. Mouch., pl. 5.

Subfam. II. PHÆTHORNINÆ.

GRYPUS, *Spix*, (1824). Ramphodon, *Less.* (1829). Melisuga? *Steph.* Heliothryx, *Boie*.

G. nævius, (Dum.) *G. R. Gray*. *Less.* Col., pl. 1. *Gryp. ruficollis*, *Spix*. *R. maculatum*, *Less.* *T. squamosus*, *Licht.*

PHÆTHORNIS, *Swains.* (1827). Phaëthornis, *Strickl.* (1841).

P. superciliosa, (L.) *Swains.* *Less.* Col., pl. 6. et 7.

Subfam. III. TROCHILINÆ.

PATAGONA, *G. R. Gray*, (1840). Patagones, *Less.* (1829).

P. gigas, (Vieill.) *G. R. Gray*. *O. tristis*, *Less.* Ois. Mouch., pl. 3.

CÆLIGENA, *Less.* (1829). Trochilus, (L.) *Swains.*

C. Clemenciæ, *Less.* Ois. Mouch., pl. 80.

———? *Glaucopes*^a, *Less.* (1829). *Smaragdites et Mellisuga*, *Boie*, (1831).

? *glaucopis*, (Gm.) *Less.* Ois. M., pl. 58. et 59. *T. frontalis*, *Lath.*

LESBIA, *Less.* (1829). *Cynanthus*, *Swains.* (1827). *Mellisuga*, (Br.) *Boie*.

L. forficata, (L.) *G. R. Gray*. *O. Kingii*, *Less.*

HELIACTIN, *Boie*, (1831). *Cynanthus*, *Swains.* *Colibri*, *Spix*, (1824). Les Queues étroites, *Less.* (1829).

H. bilophus, (Temm.) *Boie*. *Temm.*, Pl. col. 18. f. 3.

TROCHILUS, *L.* *Troglodytes*, *L.* (1744). Polytmus, (Br.) *Less.* *Mellisuga*, (Br.) *Boie*.

T. polytmus, *L.* *O. cephalatra*, *Less.* Ois. M., pl. 17.

HELIOTHRYX, *Boie*, (1831). *Jacobines*, *Less.* (1829). *Colibri*, *Spix*, (1824).

H. aurita, (Gm.) *Boie*. *Less.* Ois. M., pl. 10.

———? *Platurus*^a, *Less.* (1829). *Smaragdites*, *Boie*.

? *longicauda*, (Gm.). *T. platurus*, *Lath.* *Less.* Ois. M., pl. 40.

———? *Avocettes*, *Less.* (1829). *Campylopterus*, *Swains.*

? *recurvirostris*, (*Sw.*). *Zool. Ill.*, pl. 105.

^a Previously employed in Zoology.

- POLYTMUS**, *Briss.* (1760). *Basilinna et Glaucis*, *Boie*. *Emeraudes*, *Less.* (1829).
P. thaumantias, (L.) *G. R. Gray*. Pl. enl. 600. f. 1.
- AMIZILIS**, *Less.* (1829).
A. latirostris, (Sw.) *G. R. Gray*. Or. amizili, *Less.* Ois. M., pl. 12.
- SEPHANOIDES**, *Less.* (1829).
S. Kingii, (Vig.) *Less.* Ois. M., pl. 14.
- ORTHORHYNCHUS**, *Cuv.* (1799–1800). Les huppés, *Less.* (1829).
Smaragdites, *Boie*.
O. cristatus, (L.) *Cuv.* *Less.* Ois. M., pl. 31. 32.
- MELLISUGA**, *Briss.* (1760). *Calliphox*, *Boie*, (1831). *Rubia*, *Less.* (1829). *Selasphorus*, *Swains.* (1831). *Orthorhynchus*, *Ill.* *M. minima*, (L.) *G. R. Gray*. Pl. enl. 276. f. 1.
- CHRYSOLAMPIS**, *Boie*, (1831). Les Topazes, *Less.* (1829).
C. moschita, (L.) *Boie*. *Less.* Ois. M., pl. 52. 53.
- HYLOCHARIS**, *Boie*, (1831). *Smaragdites*, *Boie*. Les Saphirs, *Less.* (1829).
H. sapphirina, (Gm.) *Boie*. *Less.* Ois. M., pl. 55.
- LOPHORNIS**, *Less.* (1829). *Bellatrix*, *Boie*, (1831). *Coquets*, *Less.* *Selasphorus*, *Swains.* *Colibri*, *Spir.*
L. ornata, (L.) *Less.* Ois. M., pl. 41.

Family IV. MELIPHAGIDÆ. Meliphaga, Lew.

Subfam. I. MYZOMELINÆ.

- MYZOMELA**, *Vig. and Horsf.* (1826). *Phylidonyris*, *Less.* (1831).
Certhia, *Gm.* *Meliphaga*, 4th div. *Vig. and Horsf.*
M. cardinalis, (Gm.) *V. and H.* *Lewin's B. of N. H.*, pl. 19.
- ACANTHORHYNCHUS**, *Gould*, (1837). *Leptoglossus*, *Swains.* (1837).
Melithreptus, *Vieill.* *Certhia*, *Lath.* *Meliphaga*, 5th div. *Vig. and Horsf.*
A. tenuirostris, (Lath.) *Gould.* *Lath. Hist. B.*, pl. 72.
- GLYCIPHILA**, *Swains.* (1837). *Meliphaga*, *Lew.*
G. fulvifrons, (Lew.) *Swains.* *Lewin's B. of N. H.*, pl. 22.

Subfam. II. MELIPHAGINÆ.

- MELIORNIS**, *G. R. Gray*, (1840). *Certhia*, *Lath.* *Meliphaga*, (Lew.) *V. and H.* (1826). *Philedon*, *Cuv.* *Strigiceps?* *Less.* (1840).
M. novæ hollandiæ, (Lath.) *G. R. Gray.* *Vieill.* Ois. dor., pl. 57. *M. balgonera*, *Steph.*

- PROSTHEMADERA, *G. R. Gray*, (1840). Merops, *Lath.* Anthochæra, *V. and H.* Philemon, *Vieill.* Sturnus, *Daud.* Meliphaga, *Temm.* Philedon, 4th div. *Cuv.* (1817). 3rd div. *Cuv.* (1829).
P. novæ seelandiæ, (Gm.) *Strickl.* *M. cincinnata*, *Lath.* *Levaill.* Ois. d'Afr., pl. 92. *S. crispicollis*, *Daud.* *Forst.*, Dr. 60.
- PTILOTTIS, *Sw.* (1837). Meliphaga, *Lewin.* 2nd div. *Vig. and Horsf.* Philemon, *Vieill.* Certhia, *Lath.*
P. chrysotis, (Lath.) *G. R. Gray.* *Lewin's B. of N. H.*, pl. 5. *P. Lewinii*, *Swains.* *P. erythrotis*, *Vieill.*
- ANTHORNIS, *G. R. Gray*, (1840). Anthomyza^a, *Swains.* (1837). Melithreptus, *Vieill.* Furnarius, *Steph.* Certhia, *Sparr.* Philedon, *Less.*
A. melanura, (Sparr.) *G. R. Gray.* *Sparr.* Mus. Carls., t. 5. *A. cæruleocephala*, *Sw.* *C. sannio*, *Gm.* *P. Dumerilii*, *Less.* *Forst.*, Dr. 62.
- PHILEMON, *Vieill.* (1816). Anthochæra, *V. and H.* Merops, *Gm.* Meliphaga, *Temm.* Philedon, 3rd div. *Cuv.* (1817). 2nd div. *Cuv.* (1829).
P. moluccensis, (Gm.) *Vieill.*
- PHYLLOTTIS, *Boie*, (182 ?). Turdus, *Gm.* Chloropsis, *Jard. and Selby*, (182 ?). Meliphaga, *Horsf.*
P. cochinchinensis, (Gm.) *Boie*, Pl. enl. 643. f. 3.
- MELIPHAGA^b, *Lewin*, (1808). Zanthomyza, *Swains.* (1837). Merops, *Lath.* Philemon, *Vieill.* Anthochæra, *V. and H.* Xanthomyza, *Strickl.* (1841). Philedon, 3rd div. *Cuv.* (1817). 2nd div. *Cuv.* (1829).
M. phrygia, (Lath.) *Lew.* B. of N. H., pl. 3.
- ANTHOCHÆRA, *Vig. and Horsf.* (1826). Creadion, *Vieill.* Philedon, 2nd div. *Cuv.* (1817). 1st div. *Cuv.* (1829). Merops, *Lath.*
A. carunculata, (Lath.) *V. and H.* *Vieill.* Gal. des Ois., pl. 94.

^a Employed in Entomology.

^b On examining Lewin's work for the purpose of ascertaining the proper type of his genus *Meliphaga*, I unfortunately, for my former edition, looked at the one published in 1822, where he has placed his short characters on the page in which he described his *M. chrysotis*, so that I then considered that species to be the type. But I have since consulted the original edition of 1808, where I find that he established the genus on his *M. phrygia*, as he not only gave generic characters on the same page with the specific description of that bird, but also figured the bill and tongue of that species in illustration of his genus. It must therefore, if we "ought always to retain the original name for that part of the old genus which was considered as typical by its author," be kept as the type of the genus *Meliphaga* of Lewin, as established in 1808. The *C. novæ hollandiæ*, as proposed by Vigors and Dr. Horsfield for the type of *Meliphaga*, is not even noticed by Lewin in his work, and cannot therefore on any principle be regarded as the type of his genus.

- ACANTHOGENYS**, *Gould*, (1837). *Anthochæra*, *Fras.*
A. rufogularis, *Gould*, Syn. B. of Austr., pl.
- ENTOMYZA**, *Swains.* (1837). *Gracula*, *Lath.* *Philemon*, *Vieill.*
Gymnops, *Cuv.* *Entomyzon*, *Swains.* (1825). *Tropidorhynchus*, *V. and H.* *Meliphaga*, (*Lew.*) *Temm.* (1820).
E. cyanotis, (*Lath.*) *Swains.* *Lew.* B. of N. H., pl. 4.
- TROPIDORHYNCHUS**, *Vig. and Horsf.* (1826). *Philedon*, 1st div. *Cuv.* (1817). *Merops*, *Lath.* *Meliphaga*, *Temm.* *Gymnops*, *Cuv.* (1829).
T. corniculatus, (*Lath.*) *V. and H.* *Levaill.* Ois. d'Am. et des Indes, I. pl. 24.

Subfam. III. MELITHREPTINÆ.

- PLECTORHAMPHUS**, *G. R. Gray*, (1840). *Plectorhyncha*^a, *Gould*, (1837).
P. lanceolatus, (*Gould*). *G. R. Gray.* Syn. Birds of Austr., pl. (head).
- MANORHINA**, *Vieill.* (1825). *Myzantha*, *V. and H.* (1826). *Philanthus*, *Less.* (1831). *Gracula*, *Lath.*
M. viridis, *Vieill.* Gal. des Ois., pl. 149. *M. flavirostris*, *V. and H.*
- PSOPHODES**, *Vig. and Horsf.* (1826). *Muscicapa*, *Lath.* *Timalia*,
? *Swains.*
P. crepitans, (*Lath.*) *V. and H. Jard. and Selb.* Ill. of Orn., pl. 60.
- EIDOPSARUS**, *Swains.* (1837). *Sturnus*, *Wagl.*
E. virescens, (*Wagl.*) *Strickl.* *E. binctus*, *Swains.*
- MELITHREPTUS**^b, *Vieill.* (1816). *Hæmatops*, *Gould*, (1836). *Gymnophrys*, *Swains.* (1837). *Meliphaga*, *Temm.* *Philedon*, 3rd div. *Cuv.* (1817). 2nd div. *Cuv.* (1829). *Meliphaga*, 3rd div. *Vig. and Horsf.* *Certhia*, *Shaw.*
M. lunulatus, (*Shaw*) *Vieill.* *M. atricapilla*, *Temm.* Pl. col. 335. f. 1. *G. torquata*, *Sw.*
- ENTOMOPHILA**, *Gould*, (1837).
E. picta, *Gould*, Syn. Austr. B., pl. (head).

^a Used in Ichthyology.

^b I have here followed the suggestion of Vigers and Dr. Horsfield, in adopting their correct view of using Vieillot's generic name for their third section of the genus *Meliphaga*. The name was proposed in 1816, and adopted by them in 1826; yet two new names have been established by modern authors for the same identical type, which must be considered only as synonyms of Vieillot's genus. All the species described by Mr. Gould under his name of *Hæmatops* belong to this genus. This word, indeed, Mr. Broderip considers too near *Hæmatopus* to have been employed.

Family V. *CERTHIDÆ*. *Certhia*, L.

Subfam. I. FURNARINÆ.

CINCLODES, *G. R. Gray*, (1840). *Furnarius*, *Less.* *Opetiorhynchus*, (*Temm.*) *Gould and G. R. Gray*. *Upucerthia*, *D'Orb.* *Motacilla*, *Gm.*

C. patagonicus, (*Gm.*) *G. R. Gray*. *Mot. gracula*, *Forst.*, Dr. 160. *Opet. rupestris*, *Kittl. Less.* *Tr. Orn.*, pl. 75. f. 1. *F. Lessonii*, *Dum.* *F. chilensis*, *Less.*

UPUCERTHIA, *J. Geoffr.* (1832).

U. dumetoria, (*D'Orb.*) *J. Geoffr.* *Zool. of Beagle, Birds*, pl. 19. *U. dumetorum*, *D'Orb.*

FURNARIUS, *Vieill.* (1816). *Opetiorhynchus*, *Temm.* (1820). *Figu-lus*, *Spix*, (1824). *Merops*, *Gm.* *Turdus*, *Licht.*

F. rufus, (*Gm.*) *Vieill.* *F. albogularis*, *Spix*, *Av. Br.*, pl. 78. *T. badius*, *Licht.*

GEOSITTA, *Swains.* (1837). *Certhilauda*, *D'Orb.* *Furnarius*, *G. R. Gray.* *Alauda*, *Kittl.*

G. cunicularia, (*Vieill.*) *G. R. Gray.* *Al. fissirostra*, *Kittl. Vog. Chili*, pl. 2. *G. anthoides*, *Swains.*

LOCHMIAS, *Swains.* (1827). *Picerthia*, *J. Geoffr.* (1832).

L. Hilairii, (*Less.*) *G. R. Gray.* *Sw. Birds of Braz.*, pl. 38. *L. squamulata*, *Sw.*

ENICORNIS, *G. R. Gray*, (1840). *Eremobius*^a, *Gould*, (1839).

E. phœnicura, (*Gould*) *G. R. Gray.* *Voy. Beagle, Zool. Birds*, pl. 21.

OCHETORHYNCHUS, *Meyen*, (1834). *Upucerthia*? *D'Orb. et Lafr.*

O. ruficaudus, *Mey.* *Nov. Act. Acad. Nat. Cur.*, xvi. sup. t. 11.

LIMNORNIS, *Gould*, (1839).

L. curvirostris, *Gould.* *Voy. Beagle, Zool. Birds*, pl. 25.

SCLERURUS, *Swains.* (1827).

(The type not yet published.)

CINCLOCERTHIA, *G. R. Gray*, (1840). *Stenorhynchus*^b, *Gould*, (1835).

C. ruficauda, (*Gould*) *G. R. Gray.*

^a Similar to a word used in Entomology.

^b Used for a Crustaceous animal. Mr. Strickland remarks that I had omitted this genus in my former edition, but such was not the case.

Subfam. II. ANABATINÆ.

- SYNALLAXIS, *Vieill.* (1819). *Sphenura*, *Licht.* *Parulus*, *Spiz.* (1824). *Synallaxis*, 3rd div.^a *D'Orb. et Lafr.*
S. ruficapilla, *Vieill.*, *Gal. des Ois.*, pl. 174. *S. ruficeps*, *Licht.*
- DIGLOSSA, *Wagl.* (1832). *Serrirostrum*, *D'Orb. et Lafr.* (1837).
Dendroma, *Swains.* (1837). *Agrilorhynchus*, *Bonap.* (1838).
Uncirostrum, *D'Orb. et Lafr.* (1839).
D. baritula, *Wagl.*
- ANUMBIUS, *D'Orb. et Lafr.* (1838). *Annumbi*, *Azara.* *Furnarius*,
Vieill. *Sphenura*, *Licht.* *Malurus*, *Swains.* *Anabates*, *Spiz.*
Anthus, *Less.* *Synallaxis*, *Gould.*
A. acuticaudatus, (*Less.*) *G. R. Gray.* *A. anthoides*, *D'Orb.*
et Lafr. *F. annumbi*, *Vieill.* *S. major*, *Gould.*
- ANABATES, *Temm.* (1820). *Philydor*, *Spiz.* (1824). *Sphenura*,
Licht. *Motacilla*, *Gm.* *Xenops*, 2nd and 3rd div. *Lafr.*
A. guianensis, (*Gm.*) *Temm.*, *Pl. enl.* 686. f. 2.
- OXYRHAMPHUS, *Strickl.* (1841). *Oxyrhynchus*^b, *Temm.* (1820).
Oxyruncus (*olim*), *Temm.*
O. flammiceps, (*Temm.*) *G. R. Gray.* *Temm.* *Pl. col.* 125. *O.*
cristatus, *Swains.*

Subfam. III. DENDROCOLAPTINÆ.

- DENDROPLEX, *Swains.* (1827). *Nasica*, *Less.* (1831). *Oriolus*,
Gm. *Dendrocolaptes*, 2nd and 3rd div. *Cuv.* and 2nd div. *Temm.*
D. picus, (*Gm.*) *G. R. Gray*, *Pl. enl.* 605. *G. picoides*, *Shaw.*
- GLYPHORHYNCHUS, *Pr. Max.* (1831). *Sphenorhynchus* (*olim*),
Pr. Max. (1831). *Dendrocolaptes*, *Licht.* *Sittacilla*, *Less.*
(1837). *Zenophasia*, *Swains.* (1837). *Xenophasia*, *Strickl.*
(1841).
G. cuneatus, (*Licht.*) *Sundev.* *Guer. Mag. de Zool.*, 1833, pl. 17.
Z. platyrhyncha, *Swains.* *G. ruficaudus*, *Pr. Max.*
- DENDROCOPS, *Swains.* (1837). *Dendrocolaptes*, *Spiz.*
D. platyrostris, (*Spiz.*) *Swains.* *Spiz.*, *Av. Braz.*, pl. 89.
- DENDROCINCLA, *G. R. Gray*, (1840). *Dryocopus*^c, *Pr. Max.* (1831).
Dendrocolaptes, *Licht.*
D. turdina, (*Licht.*) *G. R. Gray.*
- DENDROCOLAPTES, *Herm.* (1811). *Dendrocopus*, *Vieill.* (1816).
Gracula, *Gm.*
D. cayanensis, (*Gm.*) *Ill.* *Pl. enl.* 621.

^a The types of the 1st, 2nd, and 4th divisions of these authors are *S. dorso-maculatus*, *S. torquatus*, *S. albiceps*.

^b Used in Ichthyology.

^c Previously used in *Picidæ*.

XIPHORHYNCHUS, *Swains.* (1827). Dendrocolaptes, 3rd div. *Temm.*
4th div. *Cuv.* Picolaptes, *Less.* Dendrocopus, *Vieill.*

X. procurvus, (*Temm.*) *Swains.* *Temm.*, Pl. col. 23. D. falcularius, *Vieill.* D. trochilirostris, *Pr. Max.*

PICOLAPTES, *Less.* (1830). Ziphorhynchus, *Swains.* Dendrocolaptes, *Spix.* Oxyurus, *Less.* Dendroplex, *Swains.*

P. bivittata, (*Spix*) *G. R. Gray.* *Spix*, Av. Br., pl. 90. f. 1.
P. coronata, *Less.*

SITTASOMUS, *Swains.* (1827). Neops, *Vieill.* Synallaxis, 2nd div. *Cuv.* Dendrocolaptes, 4th div. *Temm.*

S. sylviellus, (*Temm.*) *Swains.* *Temm.*, Pl. col. 72. f. 1. N. spiurus, *Vieill.* S. Temminckii, *Less.* D. xenops, *Temm.*

Subfam. IV. CERTHINÆ.

CERTHIA, *L.*

C. familiaris, *L.*, Pl. enl. 681. f. 1.

OXYURUS, *Swains.* (1827). Synallaxis, *Less.* Sylvia, *Lath.* Motacilla, *Gm.*

O. spinicaudus, (*Gm.*) *G. R. Gray.* *Lath.* Hist., pl. 107. O. australis, *Swains.*

CLIMACTERIS, *Temm.* (1820). Petrodroma, *Vieill.* Meliphaga, *Temm.*

C. picumnus, *Temm.*, Pl. col. 281. f. 1. f. 2.

TICHODROMA, *Ill.* (1811). Petrodroma, *Vieill.* (1816). Certhia, *L.*

T. muraria, (*L.*) *Ill.* Pl. enl. 372. T. phœnicoptera, *Temm.* T. europea, *Steph.*

GEOBATES, *Swains.* (1837).

G. brevicauda, *Swains.*

TATARE, *Less.* (1831). Sitta, *Less.* Turdus, *Gm.* Thryothorus, *Quoy et Gaim.* Oriolus, *Forst.*

T. longirostris (*Gm.*) *G. R. Gray.* S. otatare, *Less.* Voy. de la Coqu., pl. 23. f. 2. Or. musæ, *Forst.*, Dr. 55. T. lusciniæ, *Quoy et Gaim.* T. O-taitiensis, *Less.*

Subfam. V. SITTINÆ.

SITTELLA, *Swains.* (1837). Neops, *Vieill.* Sitta, *Lath.*

S. chrysoptera, (*Lath.*) *Swains.* *Lath.* Hist., pl. 63.

SITTA, *L.*

S. europæa, *L.* Pl. enl. 623. f. 1.

DENDROPHILA, *Swains.* (1837). Orthorhynchus, *Horsf.* Sitta, *Horsf.*

D. frontalis, (*Horsf.*) *Swains.* S. velata, *Temm.*, Pl. col. 72. f. 3.

DENDRODROMUS, *Gould*, (1839).

D. leucosternus, *Gould*. Voy. of Beagle, pl.

XENOPS, *Hoffm.* (1811). *Neops*, *Vieill.* (1816).

X. genibarbis, *Ill. Temm.*, Pl. col. 150. f. 1. *N. ruficauda*, *Vieill.*

Subfam. VI. ORTHONYXINÆ.

ORTHONYX, *Temm.* (1820).

O. spinicauda, *Temm.*, Pl. col. 428. *O. maculatus*, *Steph.* *O. Temminckii*, *Vig. and Horsf.*

MOHOVA, *Less.* (1837). *Certhia*, *Quoy et Gaim.* *Muscicapa*, *Gm.* *Orthonyx*, *Lafr.*

M. ochrocephala, (Gm.) *G. R. Gray.* *M. chloris*, *Forst.*, Dr. 157. *C. heteroclitus*, *Quoy et Gaim.* *O. icterocephalus*, *Lafr.*

Subfam. VII. TROGLODYTINÆ.

RHINOCRYPTA, *G. R. Gray*, (1841). *Rhinomyza*^a, *D'Orb. et Lafr.* (1832).

R. lanceolata, (D'Orb. et Lafr.) *G. R. Gray.* Voy. Am. MÉR., pl. 7. f. 1.

MENURA, *Dav.* (1800). *Parkinsonius*, *Bechst.* *Megapodius*, *Wagl.*

M. superba, *Dav.* *M. lyra*, *Shaw.* Gal. des Ois., pl. 192. *M. novæ hollandiæ*, *Lath.* *M. vulgaris*, *Flem.* *M. paradisea*, *Sw.* *P. mirabilis*, *Bechst.*

PTEROPTOCHOS, *Kittl.* (1830). *Hylactes*, *King*, (1830). *Megalonyx*, *Less.* (1830). *Leptonyx*, *Swains.* (1832^b).

P. rubecula, *Kittl.* Vog. Chili, pl. 2.

SCYTALOPUS, *Gould*, (1836). *Myiothera*, *Pr. Max.* *Platyurus*, *Swains.* (1837). *Motacilla*, *Gm.* *Malacorhynchus*, *Menetr.*

(1834). *Sylvia*, *Lath.* *Troglodytes*, *Kittl.* *Sylviaxis*, *Less.* (1840). *Leptonyx*, *D'Orb. et Lafr.*

S. magellanicus, (Gm.) *G. R. Gray.* *Forst.*, Dr. 163. *S. fuscus*, *Gould.* *Jard. and Selby's Ill.*, n. s. pl. 19. *Pl. niger*, *Swains.*

MICRURA, *Gould*, (1837). *Micrura*, *Strickl.* (1841).

M. squamata, *Gould*, Icon. Av., I. pl.

^a Employed in Entomology.

^b MM. Orbigny and Lafresnaye have given 1821 as the date of this generic name, which would be, I believe, three years anterior to any of Mr. Swainson's Ornithological papers.

MERULAXIS, *Less.* (1830). *Platyurus*, *Swains.* (1837). *Malacorhynchus*, *Menetr.* *Merularis*, *D'Orb. et Lafr.*
M. ater, *Less.* Cent., pl. 30. *P. corniculatus*, *Swains.* *M. cristatellus*, *Menetr.*

THRIOTHORUS, *Vieill.* (1816). *Sylvia*, *Lath.*
T. arundinaceus, *Vieill.* Ois. d'Am. Sept., pl. 108.

CAMPYLORHYNCHUS, *Spix*, (1824). *Turdus*, *Gm. et Licht.* *Cichla*, *Wagl.* (1827). *Sphenura*, *Licht.* *Opetiorhynchus*, *Pr. Max.*
Picolaptes, *Lafr.* *Anumbius*, *D'Orb. et Lafr.*
C. variegatus, (Gm.) *G. R. Gray.* *C. scolopaceus*, *Spix*, Av. Br., pl. 79. f. 1. *Op. turdinus*, *Pr. Max.?* *Turd. scolopaceus*, *Licht.*

RHAMPHOCENUS, *Vieill.* (1819). *Troglodytes*, *Sw.* *Acontistes*, *Sunder.* (1835). *Scolopacinus*, *Bonap.* (1837).
R. melanurus, *Vieill.* Gal. des Ois., pl. 128.

TROGLODYTES, *Vieill.* (1807). *Motacilla*, *L.* *Anorthura*, *Renn.*
Regulus, *Briss.* *Luscinia*, p. *L.* (1735).
T. europæus, *Cuv.* Pl. enl. 651. f. 2. *M. troglodytes*, *L.* *T. regulus*, *Meyer.* *T. parvulus*, *Koch.*

Tribe III. DENTIROSTRES.

Family I. LUSCINIDÆ. *Luscinia*, *L.* *Sylvia*, *Lath.*

Subfam. I. MALURINÆ.

ORTHOTOMUS, *Horsf.* (1820). *Edela*, *Less.* (1830).
O. sepium, *Horsf.* Mag. de Zool. 1836, Ois., pl. 51. *E. ruficeps*, *Less.*

PRINIA, *Horsf.* (1820). *Orthotomus*, *Temm.*
P. familiaris, *Horsf.* *Swains.* Zool. Ill., n. s. pl. 97. *O. prinia*, *Temm.*

DRYMOICA, *Swains.* (1827). *Sylvia*, *Lath.* *Malurus*, 1st div. *Temm.* (1820).
D. macroura, (Lath.) *Sw.* *Levaill.* Ois. d'Afr., pl. 129 and 130, f. 1. *M. capensis*, *Steph.*

BRADYPTERUS, *Swains.* (1837). *Apalis* (olim), *Swains.* *Sylvia*, *Vieill.* *Cysticola*, *Less.*
B. platyurus, *Swains.* *Levaill.* Ois. d'Afr., pl. 122. *S. brachyptera*, *Vieill.*

MELIZOPHILUS, *Leach.* *Motacilla*, *Gm.* *Sylvia*, *Lath.*
M. provincialis, (Gm.) *Leach.* *S. dartfordiensis*, *Lath.* *S. ferruginea*, *Vieill.*

- MALURUS**, *Vieill.* (1816). *Motacilla*, *Ellis*. *Sylvia*, *Lath.*
M. cyaneus, (Ell.) *Vieill.* *Lath. Hist.*, pl. 106.
- STIPITURUS**, *Less.* (1831). *Drymoica*, *Sw.* *Sylvia*, *Lath.* *Malurus*, *Temm.* *Muscicapa*, *Shaw.*
S. malachurus, (Shaw) *Less.* *Levaill.* *Ois. d'Afr.*, pl. 130. f. 2.
- CYSTICOLA**, *Less.* (1831). *Salicaria*? *Gould.* *Sylvia*, *Temm.* *Cisticola*, *Strickl.* (1841). *Drymoica*, *Swains.*
S. schœnicola, *Bonap.* *S. cysticola*, *Temm.*, Pl. col. 6. f. 3.
- HEMIPTERYX**, *Swains.* (1837). *Sylvia*, *Vieill.* *Cysticola*, *Less.*
H. textrix, (Vieill.) *Sw.* *Levaill.* *Ois. d'Afr.*, pl. 131.
- PRATICOLA**, *Swains.* (1837). *Calamanthus*, *Gould*, (1837). *Anthus*, *Vig. and Horsf.*
P. fuliginosa, (V. and H.) *G. R. Gray.* *P. anthoides*, *Swains.*?
- AMYTIS**, *Less.* (1831). *Malurus*, *Quoy et Gaim.*
A. textilis, (Q. et G.) *Less.* *Voy. de l'Uranie*, pl. 23. f. 1.
- SPHENÆACUS**, *Strickl.* (1841). *Motacilla* et *Muscicapa*, *Gm.* *Sylvia*, *Lath.* *Curruca*, *Briss.* *Malurus*, *Swains.* *Dasyornis*, *Vig. and Horsf.* *Synallaxis*, *Cuv.* *Quoy et Gaim.* *Timalia*, *Swains.*
S. africanus, (Gm.) *Strickl.* *Swains.* *Zool. Ill.*, t. 170. *M. afra*, *Gm. Forst.*, Dr. 154, b. *S. cantor*, *Less.*
S. punctatus, (Quoy et Gaim.) *G. R. Gray.* *Voy. de l'Astrol.* *Ois.*, pl. 18. f. 3.
- DASYORNIS**, *Vig. and Horsf.* (1826). *Timalia*? *Swains.*
D. australis, *V. and H.* *Jard. and Selby's Ill. Orn.*, pl. 73.
- SPHENURA**, *Licht.* (1823). *Turdus*, *Lath.* *Malurus*, *Temm.*
S. brachyptera, (Lath.) *Licht.* *M. pectoralis*, *Steph.*
- CINCLORHAMPHUS**, *Gould* (1837). *Megalurus*, *V. and H.*
C. cruralis, (V. and H.) *Gould.*
- MEGALURUS**, *Horsf.* (1820). *Malurus*, *Reinw.*
M. palustris, *Horsf.* Pl. col. 65. f. 2. *M. marginalis*, *Reinw.*

Subfam. II. LUSCININÆ.

- CETTIA**, *Bonap.* (1838). *Sylvia*, *Marm.* *Salicaria*? *Gould.*
C. altisonans, *Bonap.* *S. cetti*, *Marm.* *Gould's B. of Eur.*, pl. 114.
- PSEUDO-LUSCINIA**, *Bonap.* (1838). *Sylvia*, *Savi.*
P. Savii, *Bonap.* *S. luscinioides*, *Savi.* *Gould's B. of Eur.*, pl. 104.

LOCUSTELLA, (Ray.) *Gould*. (1836). *Sylvia*, *Lath.* *Salicaria*, *Selby*. *Calamoherbe*, *Boie*. *Curruca*, *Swains.* *Arundinaceus*, *Less.* *Sibillatrix*, *Macgill*. (1839). *Sylvia*, div. a, *Calamodyta*, *Meyer*.

L. avicula, *Ray*. *S. locustella*, *Lath.* *Pl. enl.*, 581. f. 3. *L. Rayi*, *Gould*.

AEDON, *Boie*, (1826). *Erythropygia*, *Smith*, (1835). *Agrobates*, *Swains.* (1837). *Sylvia*, *Temm.* *Arundinaceus*, *Less.* *Salicaria*, *Gould*. *Calamoherbe*, *Boie*. *Turdus*, div. b, *Saxicola*, *Meyer*.

A. galactotes, (Temm.) *Boie*. *Temm.* *Pl. col.*, 28. f. 1. *T. arundinaceus*, var. β , *Lath.* *T. rubiginosus*, *Meyer*.

LUSCINIOLA, (Antiq.) *G. R. Gray*. (1841). *Calamodyta*, *Bonap.* (1838). *Sylvia*, *Temm.* *Arundinaceus*, *Less.*

L. melanopogon, (Temm.) *G. R. Gray*. *Gould's B. of E.*, pl. 111.

ACROCEPHALUS, *Naum.* (18??). *Sylvia*, div. a, *Calamodyta*, *Meyer*, 1822. *Calamoherbe*, *Boie*, (1826). *Turdus*, *L.* *Salicaria*, *Selby*, (1833). *Curruca*, *Swains.* *Arundinaceus*, *Less.*

A. arundinaceus, (L.) *G. R. Gray*. *Gould's B. of E.*, pl. 108. *S. turdoides*, *Mey.* *A. lacustris*, *Naum.*

PHYLLOPNEUSTE, *Meyer*, (1822). *Hippolais*, *Brehm*, (1828). *Asilus*, *Bechst.* (1802). *Arundinaceus*, *Less.* *Motacilla*, *L.* *Regulus*, *Cuv.* *Sylvia*, div. d, *Phyllopneuste*, *Meyer*, (1822).

P. hippolais, (L.) *Meyer*. *Pl. enl.*, 651. f. 1. *H. salicaria*, *Bonap.* *S. polyglotta*, *Vieill.*

CYANOTIS, *Swains.* (1837). *Sylvia*, *Vieill.* *Tachuris*, (Azara), *D'Orb. et Lafr.* *Regulus*, *J. E. Gray*.

C. Azaræ, (Licht.) *G. R. Gray*. *R. Byronensis*, *J. E. Gray*. *Griff.* *An. Kingd. Birds*, pl. *S. omnicolor*, *Vieill.*

REGULUS, (Antiq.) *Cuv.* (1799-1800). *Motacilla*, *L.*

R. cristatus, *Ray*. *Pl. enl.*, 651. f. 3. *M. regulus*, *L.* *R. auricapillus*, *Selby*. *R. flavicapillus*, *Naum.*

PHYLLOSCOPUS, *Boie*, (1826). *Asilus*^a, (Antiq.) *Mæhr.* (1752). *Trochilus*, *Lafr.* *Motacilla*, *L.* *Sylvia*, *Lath.* *Sylvia*, div. d, *Phyllopneuste*, *Meyer*. *Regulus*, *Cuv.*

P. trochilus, (L.) *Boie*. *Pl. enl.* 651. f. 1.

SYLVIA, *Lath.* (1790). *Philomela*, *Swains.* *Motacilla*, *Gm.* *Sylvia*, div. b, *Curruca*, *Meyer*.

S. melanocephala, (Gm.) *Lath.* *Gould's B. of E.*, pl. 123. *S. rusticola*, *Vieill.*

^a Employed by Linnæus in Entomology.

- ADORNIS, *G. R. Gray*, (1841). Curruca, (Briss.) *Bonap.* (1838).
Motacilla, *Gm.* Sylvia, div. b, Curruca, *Meyer.* Sylvia,
(Scop. 1777?) *Lath.*
A. hortensis, (Gm.) *G. R. Gray.* Pl. enl., 579. f. 1.
- NISORIA, *Bonap.* (1838). Curruca, *Bechst.* Philomela, *Swains.*
N. undata, *Bonap.* S. nisoria, *Bechst.*
- LUSCINIA, (Antiq.) *L.* (1735). Curruca, *Bechst.* (1802). Philo-
mela, *Selby* (1833). Daulias, *Boie*, (1831). Motacilla, *L.*
Sylvia, *Lath.*
L. philomela, *Bonap.* Pl. enl., 615. f. 2. S. luscini, *Lath.* M.
luscini, *L.*

Subfam. III. SAXICOLINÆ.

- COPSYCHUS, *Wagl.* (1827). Gracula, *L.* Gryllivora, *Sw.* (1831).
Cercotrichas, *Boie*, (1831). Lalage, (Boie) *Sundev.* (1835).
Kittacincla, *Gould*, (1836). Notodela, *Less.* Ixos, (Temm.)
Cuv. Saxicolides, *Less.*?
- C. saularis, (L.) *Wagl.* *Edw.*, t. 181. L. mindanensis, *Gm.*
S. solaris, *Daud.* T. amoenus, *Horsf.*
- RUTICILLA, (Antiq.) *Brehm.* (1828). Sylvia, div. c, *Bechst.*
Phœnicura, *Sw.* (1831). Motacilla, *L.* Phœnicurus, *Antiq.*
Sylvia, div. c. Vermivora, *Meyer.* Ficedula, (Cuv.) *Boie.* (1826).
R. phœnicura, (L.) *Bonap.* Pl. enl., 351. f. 2.
- NILTAVA, *Hodgs.* (1837). Phœnicura, *Vigors.*
N. sundava, *Hodgs.*
- SIPHIA, *Hodgs.* (1837).
S. strophata, *Hodgs.*
- CYANECULA, (Briss.) *Brehm.* (1828). Pandicilla, *Bl.* Motacilla,
L. Sylvia, *Lath.* Ficedula, *Boie.* Curruca, *Less.* Sylvia,
div. c, Vermivora, *Meyer.*
C. suecica, (L.) *Boie.* Pl. enl., 361. f. 2.
- CALLIOPE^a, *Gould*, (1836). Accentor, *Temm.* Motacilla, *L.* Tur-
dus, *Gm.*
C. camtschatkensis, (Gm.) *Strickl.* C. Latham, *Gould.* M. cal-
liope, *Pall.*
- ERYTHACUS^b, (Antiq.) *Cuv.* (1799-1800). Rubecula, (Briss.)
Brehm. (1828). Dandalus, *Boie*, (1826). Sylvia, div. c,
Vermivora, *Meyer.* (1822). Erythaca, *Swains.* (1831). Mo-
tacilla, *L.* Sylvia, *Lath.* Ficedula, *Bechst.* Luscinia, p.
L. (1735).
E. rubecula, (L.) *Cuv.* Pl. enl., 361. f. 1.

^a Since proposed to be used in Mammalogy.

^b This word, as well as *Ficedula*, were previously proposed by Mœhring, in 1752, for genera, the types of which are described by Ray, in his

- SIALIA, *Swains.* (1831). Sylvia, *Lath.* Motacilla, *L.* Sialis, *Lafr.*
Cenanthe, *Vieill.*
S. Wilsoni, *Swains.* *Edw.*, t. 24. M. sialis, *L.*
- PETROICA, *Swains.* (1832). Muscicapa, *Gm.* Museylvia, *Less.*
Saxicola, *Drap.*
P. multicolor, (*Gm.*) *Sw.* *Lew.* Birds of N. H., pl. 17. M. erythro-
throgaster, *Lath.*
- HYLODES, *Gould.* (1841).
H. brunneopygius, *Gould.* B. of Austr.
- SYMMORPHUS, *Gould.* (1837).
S. leucopygius, *Gould.* B. of Austr.
- ORIGMA, *Gould.* (1837). Muscicapa, *Lewin.* Saxicola, *Vig. and*
Horsf.
O. solitaria, (*Lew.*) *Gould.* *Lew.* Birds of N. H., pl. 16.
- THAMNOBIA, *Swains.* (1831). Sylvia, *Vieill.*
T. ptymatura, (*Vieill.*) *G. R. Gray.* *Levaill.* Ois. d'Afr., pl. 188.
f. 2. T. leucoptera, *Sw.*
- CAMPICOLA. *Swains.* (1827). Sylvia, *Lath.* Saxicola, *Temm.*
Motacilla, *Gm.*
C. pileata, (*Gm.*) *Sw.* *Levaill.* Ois. d'Afr., pl. 181. 182.
- SAXICOLA, *Bechst.* (1802). Vitiflora, (*Briss.*) *Steph.* (1817).
Cenanthe, *Vieill.* (1816). Motacilla, *L.* Sylvia, *Lath.*
S. cenanthe, (*L.*) *Boie.* Pl. enl., 554.
- FRUTICICOLA, *Macgill.* (1839). Rubetra, (*Briss.*) *G. R. Gray,*
(1840). Motacilla, *L.* Saxicola, *Bechst.* Sylvia, *Lath.*
F. rubetra, (*L.*) *Macgill.* Pl. enl., 678. f. 2.

"Synopsis Avium," under the names of *Sanguillo* and *Tooracca*, and are inhabitants of the neighbourhood of Madras. The distinguishing peculiarities of Mœhring's *Erythacus* are noted by Ray in the following words: "Hujus avis nota characteristic est Vertex acuminatus, et Cauda 3 pennis latis, in acumen desinentibus, constructa; media penna ultra extimas protrahitur, et Tragulæ formam caudæ tribuit." Of the six species of the latter division, he remarks, "Huic Avium generi nota characteristic Setæ quædam tenues in cervice." To these singular birds I would call the attention of ornithologists resident at Madras. As I cannot reconcile the characters and figures given by Petiver in Ray's Synopsis with any birds with which I am acquainted from that locality, I must retain the generic names as at present employed.

Subfam. IV. ACCENTORINÆ.

- ACCENTOR, *Bechst.* (1802). *Prunella*, *Vieill.* (1816). *Sturnus* et *Motacilla*, *Gm.*
A. alpinus, (*Gm.*) *Bechst.* *Gould's* B. of E., pl. 99.
- ENICOCICHLA, *G. R. Gray*, (1840). *Seiurus*, *Swains.* (1827).
Siurus, *Strickl.* *Turdus*, *Lath.* *Curruca*, *Less.* *Motacilla*, *Gm.*
E. aurocapilla, (*Gm.*) *G. R. Gray.* *Wils.* Am. Orn., pl. 14. f. 2.
- TRICHAS, *Swains.* (1827). *Turdus*, *L.* *Ficedula*, *Briss.* *Curruca*, *Less.*
T. marilandica, (*Briss.*) *Bonap.*, Am. Orn., pl. 6. f. 1. *T. trichas*, *L.*
- SERICORNIS, *Gould*, (1837). *Acanthiza*, *V. and H.*
S. frontalis, (*Vig. and Horsf.*) *Gould*, Syn. Austr. B., pl. (head).
- ACANTHIZA, *Vig. and Horsf.* (1825).
A. nana, *Vig. and Horsf.* *Gould*, B. of Austr.
- PYRRHOLÆMUS, *Gould*, (1841).
P. brunneus, *Gould*, B. of Austr.
- XEROPHILA, *Gould*, (1841).
X. leucopsis, *Gould*, B. of Austr.
- PSILOPUS, *Gould*, (1837).
P. albugularis, *Gould*, Syn. Austr. B., pl. (head).
- IORA, *Horsf.* (1820). *Motacilla*, *L.*
I. scapularis, *Horsf.* Zool. Res. in Java, pl.
- CRATAIONYX, *Eyton*, (1839).
C. flava, *Eyton*.

Subfam. V. PARINÆ.

- ÆGITHALUS, *Vigors*, (1825). *Remiz*, *Cuv.* *Pendulinus*, (*Cuv.*)
Brehm, (1828). *Parus*, *L.*
Æ. pendulinus, (*L.*) *Vigors.* Pl. enl., 618. f. 3.
- MELANOCHLORA, *Less.* (1839). *Parus*, *Lafr.*
M. sumatrana, *Less.* *P. flavocristatus*, *Lafr.?*
- PARUS, *L.*
P. major, *L.* Pl. enl., 3. f. 1. *P. fringillago*, *Macgill.*
- MEGISTINA, *Vieill.* (1816). *Parus*, *Brün.*
M. ignota, (*Brün.*) *Vieill.* *P. Strömei*, *Lath.*

TYRANNULUS, *Vieill.* (1816). *Pipra*, *Spix.* *Sylvia*, *Lath.* *Musciphaga*, *Less.*

T. elatus, (*Lath.*) *Vieill.* *Pl. enl.*, 708. f. 2.

SPHENOSTOMA, *Gould*, (1837).

S. cristatum, *Gould*, *Syn. Austr. Birds*, pl. (head).

CALAMOPHILUS, *Leach.* *Mystacinus*, (*Cuv.*) *Brehm*, (1828).

Ægythalus, *Boie*, (1826). *Parus*, *L.*

C. biarmicus, (*L.*) *Leach.* *Pl. enl.*, 618. f. 1. 2.

ORITES, *Mæhr.* (1752). *Mecistura*, *Leach.* *Paroides*, *Brehm*, (1828).

Parus, *L.*

O. caudatus, (*L.*) *Mæhr.* *Pl. enl.*, 502. f. 3.

PARISOMA, *Swains.* (1831). *Sylvia*, *Vieill.*

P. subcæruleum, (*Vieill.*) *G. R. Gray.* *Levaill.* *Ois. d'Afr.*, pl. 126. *P. rufiventer*, *Sw.*

PSALTRIA, *Temm.*

P. exilis, *Temm.*, *Pl. col.*, 600. f. 4.

ÆGITHINA, *Vieill.* (1816).

Æ. leucoptera, *Vieill.*, *Ois. Am.*, 11. pl. 84.

HYLOPHILUS, *Temm.* *Curruca*, *Less.*

H. poicilotus, *Temm.*, *Pl. col.*, 173. f. 2.

Subfam. VI. SYLVICOLINÆ.

DUMECOLA, *Swains.* (1831).

D. ruficauda, *Sw.*

SYLVICOLA, *Swains.* (1827). *Ficedula*, (*Briss.*) *Cuv.* (1799–1800).

Sylvia, *Lath.* *Curruca*, *Less.* *Motacilla*, *Gm.* *Regulus*, p.

Cuv. (1817). *Phyllopneuste*, (*Meyer*) 2d div. *Boie.*

S. coronata, (*L.*) *Swains.* *Edw.* t. 255.

PARULA^a, *Bonap.* (1838). *Chloris*^b, *Boie*, (1826). *Parus*, *L.* *Mo-*

tacilla, *Gm.* *Sylvia*, *Lath.* *Sylvicola*, *Sw.*

P. americana, (*L.*) *Bonap.* *S. pusilla*, *Wils.* *Am. Orn.*, pl. 23. f. 3.

MYIODICTES, *Aud.* (1839). *Wilsonia*^b, *Bonap.* (1838). *Muscic-*

capa, *Wils.* *Setophaga*, *Swains.* *Motacilla*, *Gm.*

M. mitrata, (*Gm.*) *Aud.* *M. cucullata*, *Wils.* *Am. Orn.*, pl. 26. f. 3.

Musc. *Selbyi*, *Audub.*

^a Also proposed by *Spix*, ending in *us*, but not employed.

^b Used in Botany.

- HELINAIA, *Aud.* (1839). Vermivora, *Swains.* (1827). Ficedula, *Briss.* Sylvia, *Lath.* Dacnis, *Bonap.* Muscicapara, *D'Orb. et Lafr.* Motacilla, *L.* Hylophilus, (*Temm.*) *Boie* (1826).
H. vermivora, (*Lath.*) *Aud.* *Wils.* Am. Orn., pl. 24. f. 4. *F. pennsylvanica*, *Briss.*
- MNIOTILTA, *Vieill.* (1816). Oxyglossus, *Swains.* (1827). Sylvia, *Lath.* Sylvicola, *Jard.* Motacilla, *L.* Certhia, *Vieill.*
M. varia, (*L.*) *Vieill.* *C. maculata*, *Wils.* Am. Orn., pl. 19. f. 3.
- SYLVIETTA, *Lafr.* (1839). Dicæum, *Vieill.*
S. rufescens, (*Vieill.*) *G. R. Gray.* *Levaill.* Ois. d'Afr., pl. 135.
S. crombec, *Lafr.*
- ZOSTEROPS, *Vig. and Horsf.* (1825). Sylvia, *Swains.* Muscicapara, *Gm.*
Z. dorsalis, *Vig. and Horsf.* *S. annulosa*, var. β , *Swains.* Ill. Z., pl. 165.

Subfam. VII. MOTACILLINÆ.

- MUSCISAXICOLA, *D'Orb. et Lafr.* (1837). Lessonia^a, *Swains.* (1831). Ptionura, *Gould.*
M. rufivertex, *D'Orb. et Lafr.* Voy. de l'Amér. Mér. Ois., pl. 40. f. 2.
- MOTACILLA, *L.*
M. alba, *L.*, Pl. enl. 652. f. 1.
- BUDYTES, *Cuv.* (1817). Motacilla, *L.*
B. flava, (*L.*) *Cuv.*, Pl. enl. 674. f. 2.
- DAHILA, *Hodgs.* (1836). Motacilla, *Steph.*
D. docilis, *Hodgs.*
- ENICURUS, *Temm.* Motacilla, *Horsf.* Turdus, *Vieill.*
E. Leschenaultii, (*Vieill.*) *G. R. Gray.* *M. speciosa*, *Horsf.*
E. coronatus, *Temm.*, Pl. col. 113.
- GRALLINA, *Vieill.* (1816). Tanypus^b, *Oppel.* (1812).
G. australis, (*Oppel.*) *G. R. Gray.* *G. melanoleuca*, *Vieill.* Gal. des Ois., pl. 150.
- EPHTHIANURA, *Gould* (1837). Acanthiza, *J. and S.*
E. albifrons, (*Jard. and Selb.*) *Gould.* *J. and S.* Ill. Orn., pl. 56.
- ANTHUS, *Bechst.* (1802). Spipola, *Leach, MSS.* Alauda, *L.*
A. aquaticus, *Bechst.* *Gould's* B. of Eur., pl. 138.
- CORYDALLA, *Vigors* (1825). Anthus, *Vieill.*
C. Richardii, (*Vieill.*) *Vigors.* *Gould's* B. of Eur., pl. 135.

^a Employed in Botany.^b Long used in Entomology.

Family II. TURDIDÆ. *Turdus*, L.

Subfam. I. FORMICARINÆ.

NOTODELA, *Less.* (1831). Eupetes, *Temm.*N. diana, *Less.* *Belanger*, Voy. Ind. Ois., pl. 3.EUPETES, *Temm.*E. macrocerus, *Temm.*, Pl. col. 516.AJAX, *Less.* (1839). Eupetes, *Temm.*A. —? E. ajax, *Temm.*DASYCEPHALA, *Swains.* (1831). Muscicapa, *Gm.* *Thamnophilus*, *Kittl.* Tyrannus, *Lafr.* Agriornis, *Gould* (1838). Tamnolanus (1839) et Pitangus, *Less.*D. cinerea, (*Gm.*) *Swains.* *Spix's* Av. Br., pl. 26. f. 2. D. rufescens, *Sw.*?PITHYS, *Vieill.* (1823). Pipra, *L.* Dasycephala, *Swains.*P. albifrons, (*L.*) *G. R. Gray.* Pl. enl. 707. f. 1. P. leucops, *Vieill.*————? Leptorhynchus^a, *Menetr.* Myiothera, *Pr. Max.*? guttatus, (*Menetr.*). Mém. de l'Acad. St. Pétersb., 1832, pl. 10. f. 1. 1835FORMICIVORA, *Swains.* (1824). Myiothera, *Licht.* *Thamnophilus*, *Spix.*F. grisea, (*Gm.*) *Strickl.* F. nigricollis, *Swains.* Mém. de l'Acad. St. Pétersb., 1832, pl. 3.MYRMECIZA, *G. R. Gray* (1841). Drymophila^b, *Swains.* (1824). *Thamnophilus*, *D'Orb.* Myrmothera, *Vieill.*M. longipes, (*Swains.*) *G. R. Gray*, Zool. Illustr., ii. pl. 23. M. grillatoria, *Swains.*UROTOMUS, *Swains.* (1824).

U. ———?

MALURIO, *Less.* (1839).M. myiothera, *Less.*CORYTHOPIS, *Sundev.* (1835). Myiothera, *Pr. Max.*C. calcaratus, (*Pr. Max.*) *Sundev.*BRACHYPTERYX, *Horsf.* (1820).B. montana, *Horsf.* Zool. Res. in Jav., pl.MACRONUS, *Jard. and Selb.* (182?). Timalia, *Temm.*M. ptilosus, *J. and S.* Ill. Orn., pl. 151. T. trichorrhos, *Temm.*, Pl. col. 594. f. 1.^a Previously employed.^b Used in Botany.

- TINACTOR, *Pr. Max.* (1831). *Oxypyga*, *Menetr.* (1834). *Myiothera*, *Cuv.* *Thamnophilus*, *Vieill.*
T. fuscus, *Pr. Max.* *Guer. Mag. de Zool.*, t. 10. *M. longirostris*, *Cuv.* *Th. caudacutus*, *Vieill.* *Ox. scansor*, *Menetr.*
- FORMICARIUS, *Bodd.* (1783). *Myrmecophaga*, *Lacep.* (1800–1801). *Myiothera*, *Ill.* (1811). *Myrmothera*, *Vieill.* (1816). *Myiocinclia*, *Swains.* (1837). *Turdus*, *Gm.* *Formicicapa*, *Daud.?* *Pitta*, 2nd div. *Temm.*
F. cayanensis, *Bodd.*, Pl. enl. 821. *T. colma*, var. β , *Gm.*
- CHAMÆZA, *Vigors* (1825). *Grallaria*, *Swains.*
C. meruloides, *Vigors.* *Jard. and Selby*, Ill. Orn., pl. 11.
- GRALLARIA, *Vieill.* (1816). *Myiothera*, *Cuv.* *Formicarius*, *Bodd.* *Myioturdus*, *Boie* (1826). *Turdus*, *Gm.* *Pitta*, 2nd div. *Temm.*
G. rex, (*Gm.*) *Vieill.*, Pl. enl. 702. *T. grallaria*, *Lath.* *F. varia*, *Bodd.*
- CISSA, *Boie* (1826). *Corapica*, *Less.* (1831). *Coracias*, *Lath.* *Kitta*, *Temm.* *Chlorisoma*, *Swains.* (1837).
C. sinensis, (*Lath.*) *Boie*, Pl. enl. 620. *C. bengalensis*, *Less.* *C. speciosa*, *Shaw.*
- BRACHYURUS, *Thunb.** *Myiothera*, *Kuhl.* *Pitta*, *Vieill.* (1816). *Citta*, *Wagl.* *Corvus*, *Gm.* *Sparr.*
B. triostegus, (*Sparr.*) *Thunb.*, Pl. enl. 258. *C. brachyurus*, *Gm.*
- MYIOPHONEUS, *Temm.* (182?). *Arrenga*, *Less.* (1831). *Turdus*, *Horsf.* *Myiophonus*, (*olim*) *Temm.*
M. flavirostris, (*Horsf.*) *G. R. Gray*, Pl. col. 170. *M. metallicus*, *Temm.*
- HYDROBATA, *Vieill.* (1816). *Cinclus*, *Bechst.* (1802). *Sturnus*, *L.*
H. cinclus, (*L.*) *G. R. Gray*, Pl. enl. 940. *C. aquaticus*, *Bechst.*
H. albicollis, *Vieill.*

Subfam. II. TURDINÆ.

- PETROCOSYPHUS, *Boie* (1826). *Monticola*, (*olim*) *Boie* (1822).
Petrocincla, *Vigors* (1825). *Turdus*, *L.* *Merula*, *Burn.*
P. saxatilis, (*L.*) *Boie*, Pl. enl. 562.

* The generic name was given in one of the numerous papers written for candidates for academical honours by Thunberg, which I have been unable to find again, although I have carefully searched his numerous tracts. There can be no doubt of the fact that the name does exist, as it is noticed by Sundevall, and I have also referred to it as a synonym of other genera, as well as from the statement of Sparrmann (*Mus. Carls.*, t. 84. 1799), that he had the specimen from Thunberg on which the latter had established this genus. Thus it was certainly proposed long before 1816, when Vieillot gave the name of *Pitta* for the same typical division.

OROCETES, *G. R. Gray* (1840). *Phœnicura*, *Vigors*. *Petrophila*^a, *Swains.* (1837).

O. cinclorhynchus, (*Vigors*) *G. R. Gray*. *Gould's Cent.*, pl. 19.
P. cyanocephala, *Swains.*

LARVIVORA, *Hodgs.* (1837).

L. cyanea, *Hodgs.*

BESSONORNIS, *Smith* (1836). *Cossypha*^b, *Vigors* (1825). *Turdus*, *Vieill.* *Petrocincla*, *Swains.* *Merula*, *Burn.* *Gossypha*, *Less.*

B. reclamator, (*Vieill.*) *G. R. Gray*. *Levaill. Ois. d'Afr.*, pl. 104.
T. vociferans, *Swains.*

SAXICOLIDES, *Less.* (1837). *Turdus*, *Less.*

S. erythrurus, *Less.*

CHAËTOPS, *Swains.* (1831). *Argya*, *Less.* (1831). *Malurus*, *Temm.*
C. frenatus, (*Temm.*) *G. R. Gray*, *Pl. col.* 385. *C. Burchellii*, *Swains.*

GEOTICHLA, *Kuhl.* (182?). *Turdus*, *Lath.*

G. citrina, (*Lath.*) *Kuhl.*

ZOOTHERA, *Vigors* (1831).

Z. monticola, *Vigors*. *Gould's Cent. of Him. Birds*, pl.

MYIOPHAGA, *Less.* (1831). *Myiothera*, *Temm.*

M. andromeda, (*Temm.*) *Less.*, *Pl. col.* 392.

OREOCINCLA, *Gould* (1837). *Turdus*, *Horsf.*

O. varia, (*Horsf.*) *Gould.*

TURDUS, *L.*

T. viscivorus, *L.*, *Pl. enl.* 489.

MERULA, (*Ray*) *Boie* (1822). *Turdus*, *L.*

M. vulgaris, *Ray*, *Pl. enl.* 2. 555. *T. merula*, *L.*

MIMUS, (*Briss.*) *Boie* (1826). *Orpheus*, *Swains.* (1827). *Turdus*, *L.*

M. polyglottus, (*L.*) *Boie*. *Wils. Am. Orn.*, pl. 10. f. 1.

TOXOSTOMA, *Wagl.* (1831). *Pomatorhinus*, *Temm.* *Orpheus*, *Swains.*?

T. vetula, *Wagl.* *Or. curvirostris*, *Swains.*?

Subfam. III. TIMALINÆ.

DONACOBIOUS, *Swains.* (1831). *Cichla*, *Wagl.*^c (1827). *Gracula*, *Pall.* *Mimus*, *Pr. Max.* *Oriolus*, *Gm.* *Xanthornus*, *Cuv.* *Turdus*, *L. et Vieill.*

D. atricapillus, (*L.*) *G. R. Gray*. *Pall. Spic.*, vi. t. 2. f. 2.
T. brasiliensis, *Gm.* *O. Japacani*, *Gm.* *D. vociferans*, *Swains.* *T. pratensis*, *Vieill.* *X. longirostris*, *Cuv.* *C. longirostra*, *Wagl.* *G. longirostra*, *Pall.*

^a Employed in Botany.

^b Used in Entomology ending in *us*.

^c Previously used in Ichthyology.

- PELLORENEUM, *Swains.* (1831). Cinclidia, *Gould* (1837).
P. rufoceps, Swains. C. punctata, Gould.
- AIPUNEMIA^a, *Sw.* (1831). *Æpynemia, Strickl.*
A. — ?
- CRATEROPUS, *Swains.* (1831). *Ixos, Rupp. Moho, Less.*
C. Reinwardtii, Swains. Zool. Ill., pl. 80.
- GARRULAX, *Less.* (1831). *Ianthocincla, Gould* (1835). *Cinclosoma, Vigors. Turdus, L. Corvus, Lath. Brachypus? Steph. Garrulaxis, Lafr.* (1840).
G. perspicillatus, (Gm.) G. R. Gray, Pl. enl. 604. G. Belangeri, Less.
- ACTINODURA, *Gould* (1836).
A. Egertoni, Gould.
- CINCLOSOMA, *Vig. and Horsf.* (1825). *Turdus, Lath.*
C. punctatum, (Lath.) Vig. and Horsf. Griff. An. Kingd., pl.
- SUYA, *Hodgs.* (1837). *Prinia? Hodgs.*
S. criniger, Hodgs.
- SIBIA, *Hodgs.* (1837).
S. Picaoides, Hodgs.
- TESIA, *Hodgs.* (1837). ‘*Aipunemia, Swains.? Hodgs.*
T. cyaniventris, Hodgs.
- MALACOCERCUS, *Swains.* (1832). *Timalia, Frank. Philanthus? Less.*
M. striatus, Swains. Zool. Ill., n. 5. pl.
- TIMALIA, *Horsf.* (1820). *Pitta, Temm. Myiothera, Menetr. Motacilla, Tick.*
T. pileata, Horsf. Zool. Res. in Java, pl.
- POMATORHINUS, *Horsf.* (1820). *Pomatorhynchus, Boie* (1826).
P. montanus, Horsf. Zool. Res. in Java, pl.
- ? *Paludicola^b, Hodgs.*
? nipalensis, Hodgs.
- ICTERIA, *Vieill.* (1816). *Pipra, Wils. Muscicapa, Gm. Ampelis, Sparr.*
I. viridis, (Gm.) Bonap. Wils. Am. Orn., pl. 6. f. 2. I. dumicola, Vieill. I. polyglotta, Vieill.

^a This genus is not noticed by Mr. Swainson in his Classification of Birds, nor does he mention why he has suppressed it.

^b Previously employed in Herpetology.

- TURNAGRA, *Less.* (1837). Keropia, *G. R. Gray* (1840). *Turdus*,
Lath. Tanagra, *Quoy et Gaim.* Garrulus, *Vigors.* Lanius?
Steph.
T. crassirostris, (*Lath.*) *G. R. Gray.* *Lath. Hist. B.*, pl. 80. *T.*
macularia, *Quoy et Gaim.*
T. striata, (*Vigors*) *G. R. Gray.* *Gould's Cent. of H. Birds*, pl.

Subfam. IV. ORIOLINÆ.

- DULUS, *Vieill.* (1816). *Turdus et Tanagra*, *L.* Tachyphonus,
Vieill. (1823).
D. palmarum, (*L.*) *Vieill.*, *Pl. enl.* 539. f. 1. *T. dominica*, *L.*
SPHECOTHERES, *Vieill.* (1816). Graucalus, *Quoy et Gaim.* Sphe-
cothera, *Less.*
S. viridis, *Vieill.* *Gal. des Ois.*, pl. 147.
ORIOLOUS, *L.* *Turdus*, *Mæhr.* (1752). Galbula, (*Ray*), *Scop.* (1777).
Coracias, *Ill.*
O. galbula, *L.*, *Pl. enl.* 26.
MIMETA, *Vig. and Horsf.* (1826). *Mimetes*, *King.* Gracula, *Lath.*
Oriolus, *Temm.*
M. viridis, (*Lath.*) *V. and H. Jard. and Selby's Ill.*, pl. 61.
ANALCIPUS, *Swains.* (1831). Ocypterus, *Temm.* Artamia, *J.*
Geoffr. (1832). Philocarpus, *Müll.* (1835). Erythrolanius,
Less. (1840). Leptopteryx, *Wagl.* Psaropholus, *Jard. and*
Selby (1839). *Oriolus*, *Hodgs.* Pastor, *Vigors.*
A. sanguinolentus, (*Temm.*) *Swains.* *Pl. col.* 499. *L. cruenta*,
Wagl.
A. Traillii, (*Vigors*) *G. R. Gray.* *Gould's Cent. of Birds*, pl.
SERICULUS, *Swains.* (1825). Meliphaga, *Lewin.*
S. chrysocephalus, (*Lewin*) *Swains.* *Birds of N. H.*, pl. 1. *O. re-*
gens, *Q. et G.*
ORIOLOIA, *J. Geoffr.* (1838).
O. Bernieri, *J. Geoffr.* *Mag. de Zool.* 1839, pl. 4.

Subfam. V. PYCNONOTINÆ.

- MICROSCELIS, *G. R. Gray* (1840). Micropus^a, *Swains.* (1831).
Galgulus, *Kittl.* *Turdus*, *Temm.*
M. amaurotis, (*Temm.*) *G. R. Gray, Temm.* *Pl. col.* 497.
MICROTARSUS, *Eyton* (1839).
M. melanoleucus, *Eyton.*
MALACOPTERON, *Eyton* (1839).
M. magnum, *Eyton.*

^a Previously employed in other branches of Natural History.

- TRICHOPHORUS, *Temm.* (182?). Criniger, (olim) *Temm.* (1820).
 Trichas, *Gloger* (1827).
 T. barbatus, *Temm.*, Pl. col. 88. T. strigilatus, *Swains.*
- HYPSIPETES, *Vigors* (1831).
 H. psaroides, *Vigors.* *Gould's* Cent. Birds, pl.
- YUHINA, *Hodgs.* (1836).
 Y. gularis, *Hodgs.*
- PHYLLASTREPHUS, *Swains.* (1831).
 P. capensis, *Swains.* *Levaill.* Ois. d'Afr., pl. 112. f. 1. P. terrestris, *Swains.*
- HÆMATORNIS^a, *Swains.* (1831). Turdus, *Lath. Vieill.* Copsychus, *Wagl.* Ixos, *Temm.* Brachypus, *Steph.*
 H. aurigaster, (Vieill.) *G. R. Gray.* *Levaill.* Ois d'Afr., pl. 107. f. 2. T. chrysorrhæus, *Temm.*
- PYCNOTUS, *Kuhl.* (182?). Brachypus^b, *Swains.* (1824). Merles Turdoides et Ixos, *Temm.* (182?). Cyclarhis? *Steph.*
 P. capensis, (L.) *Kuhl.* *Levaill.* Ois. d'Afr., pl. 105.
- ANDROPADUS, *Swains.* (1831). Polyodon, *Lafr.* (1832). Turdus, *Vieill.*
 A. importunus, (Vieill.) *G. R. Gray.* *Levaill.* Ois. d'Afr., pl. 106. f. 2. T. clamosus, *Steph.* A. vociferans, *Swains.* T. brachypodioides, *Jard.*
- ? TRICHIXOS, *Less.* (1839). (Napothera, Mull.?)
 T. pyrropyga, *Less.*
- ? SETORNIS, *Less.* (1839).
 S. criniger, *Less.*

^a I have adopted Mr. Swainson's generic name of *Hæmatornis* in preference to the one given by Temminck, which Mr. Strickland thinks should be employed, though in a restricted form. M. Temminck first noticed his division in the letter press of Pl. col. t. 137, under the French name of *Merles Turdoides*, but he did not give a Latin name until t. 380, which was published some time afterwards. In the latter place he informs us, that his deceased friend Kuhl had given a designation to this group (*Pycnonotus*) from the downiness of the uropygium, but which he proposes should not be adopted, as all the species of this subfamily are more or less furnished with down on that part: he therefore applies the "more vague term of *Ixos*," thus showing that these groups are identical; for which reason Temminck's name should at all events be cancelled.

If this had not been the case, I could not have retained the word *Ixos*, as proposed by Mr. Strickland, because I do not consider it correct for writers to restrict genera unless with the *original type*. All other restrictions must necessarily cause difficulties to students, inasmuch as they would have to learn whether *Ixos*, for example, is to be looked upon as the genus of the original founder, or the restricted one of some modern writer, and applied perhaps to birds of very different characters from the proper type.

^b Previously employed in other branches of Natural History.

Family III. MUSCICAPIDÆ. Muscicapa, L.

Subfam. I. QUERULINÆ.

QUERULA, *Vieill.* (1816). Coracina, 2nd div. *Temm.* (1820). Muscicapa, *Gm.*

Q. rubricollis, (*Gm.*) *Vieill.*, Pl. col. 381.

LIPANGUS, *Boie* (1828). Lathria, *Swains.* (1831). Muscicapa, *Licht.* Querula, *Vieill.* Coracina, 2nd div. *Temm.*

L. plumbeus, (*Licht.*) *G. R. Gray.* *Levaill.* Ois. de l'Amér., pl. 44. *Q. cinerea*, *Vieill.*

Subfam. II. TÆNIOPTERINÆ.

TÆNIOPTERA, *Bonap.* (1825). Xolmis, *Boie* (1826). Nenetus, *Swains.* (1827). Blechropus, *Swains.* (1837). Lanius, *L.* Fluvicola, *Swains.* Pepoaza, *Azara.* "Xolmus, *Boie.*" *Swains.* Tyrannus? *Steph.* Tyrannus, 3rd div. *Vieill.* (1816). Muscicapa, *Spix.* Orsipus, *Nordm.* (1835).

T. nengeta, (*L.*) *G. R. Gray.* *M. polyglotta*, *Spix*, Av. Br., pl. 24. *T. pepoaza*, *Vieill.*

LICHENOPS, *Comm.* (17??). Ada, *Less.* (1831). *D'Orb. et Lafr.* Perspicilla, *Swains.* (1837). Motacilla, *Gm.* Sylvia, *Lath.* Fluvicola, *D'Orb. et Lafr.*

L. perspicillata, (*Gm.*) *G. R. Gray.* *A. Commersoni*, *Less.* *P. leucoptera*, *Swains.* Nat. Lib. x. Flyc., pl. 9.

KNIPOLEGUS, *Boie* (1826). Platyrhynchus, *Spix.* Blechropus et Ptilogonys, *Swains.* Hirundinea, *D'Orb. et Lafr.* (1837). Muscicapa, *Licht.* Ada, *Less.* Tænioptera, *Bonap.*

K. comatus, (*Licht.*) *G. R. Gray.* *M. lophotes*, *Temm.* *B. cristatus*, *Swains.* Nat. Lib. x. Flyc., pl. 7. *K. lophotes*, *Boie.*

FLUVICOLA, *Swains.* (1827). CEnanthe, *Vieill.* Entomophagus, *Pr. Max.* (1831). Muscipeta, *Cuv.* Xolmis, (*Boie*) *Sundev.* (1835). Platyrhynchus, *Vieill.*

F. clymazura, (*Vieill.*) *G. R. Gray.* *F. cursoria*, *Swains.* Ill. Zool., pl. 47. *M. mystax aut mystaceus*, *Spix.*

ARUNDINICOLA, *D'Orb. et Lafr.* (1839). Todus, *Pall.* Platyrhynchus, *Vieill.* Aleectura, *D'Orb. et Lafr.* Muscipeta, *Cuv.*

A. leucocephala, (*Pall.*) *D'Orb. et Lafr.* *M. dominicana*, *Spix*, Av., pl. 29. f. 1; *M. albiventer*, f. 3. ♀.

ALECTRURUS, *Vieill.* (1816). Aleectura, *Swains.* Yetapa, *Less.* (1831). Xenurus, *Boie* (1826). Gallita, *Vieill.* Platyrhynchus, *Spix.* Muscipeta, *Cuv.* Muscicapa? *Steph.* Muscipipra, *Less.* (1831).

A. tricolor, *Vieill.* *M. alector*, *Pr. Max.*, Pl. col. 155. *M. aleectura*, *Vieill.* *A. Azarii.* *Swains.*

GUBERNETES, *Such.* (1825). *Muscicapa*, *Licht.* *Tyrannus*, *Cuv.*
G. yiperu, (*Licht.*) *Strickl.* *Musc. longicauda*, *Spix's Av. Br.*,
 pl. 17. *G. Cunninghami*, *Such.* *G. forficatus*, *Swains.*

Subfam. III. TYRANNINÆ.

PITANGUS, *Swains.* (1827). *Saurophagus*, *Swains.* (1831). *Tyrannus*, *Vieill. et Cuv.* *Apolites*, *Sundev.* (1836.) *Muscicapa*,
 1st div. *Temm.* *Lanius*, *L.*

P. sulphuratus, (*L.*) *Swains.* Pl. enl. 212. *T. magnanimus*, *Vieill.*

MACHETORNIS, *G. R. Gray* (1841). *Chrysolophus*^a, *Swains.*
 (1837). *Muscicapa*, *Spix.* *Tyrannus*, *Vieill.* *Pepoaza*,
D'Orb. et Lafr.

M. rixosa, (*Vieill.*) *G. R. Gray.* *M. Joaziero*, *Spix's Av. Br.*,
 pl. 23. *C. ambulans*, *Swains.*

SCAPHORHYNCHUS, *Pr. Max.* (1831). *Tyrannus*, 1st div. *Vieill.*
 (1816). *Megastoma*, *Swains.* (1837). *Lanius*, *L.* *Tyrannus*,
Briss. et Cuv. (1817).

S. pitangua, (*L.*) *Strickl.*, Pl. enl. 296. *T. carnivorus*, *Vieill.*
S. sulphuratus, *Pr. Max.* *T. brasiliensis*, *Briss.*

TYRANNUS, (*Briss.*) *Cuv.* (1799-1800). *Tyrannus*, 2nd div. *Vieill.*
 (1816). *Drymonax*, *Gloger* (1827) ? *Lanius*, *L.* *Muscicapa*,
Briss. et Licht. *Muscicapa*, 1st div. *Cuv.* (1797).

T. intrepidus, *Vieill.* *L. tyrannus*, *L.*, Pl. enl. 676. *M. animosa*,
Licht.

MYIOBIUS, *G. R. Gray* (1838). *Tyrannula*^b, *Swains.* (1827).
Muscicapa, *Gm.* *Muscipeta*, *Cuv.* *Myiagra*, p. *Vig. and Horsf.*
 (1826). *Tyrannus*, (*d.*) *Sundev.*

M. barbatus, (*Gm.*) *G. R. Gray.* *Swains.* Zool. Ill., pl. 116.

PYROCEPHALUS, *Gould* (1838). *Muscicapa*, *Gm.* *Tyrannula*,
Swains. *Suiriri*, *D'Orb. et Lafr.* *Muscipeta*, *Cuv.*

P. coronatus, (*Gm.*) *Gould*, Pl. enl. 675. f. 1.

MILVULUS, *Swains.* (1827). *Muscipipra*, *Less.* (1831). *Musci-*
capa, *Gm.* *Tyrannus*, *Briss.*

M. savanus, (*Vieill.*) *Swains.*

Subfam. IV. TITYRINÆ.

TITYRA, *Vieill.* (1816). *Psaris*, *Cuv.* (1817). *Lanius*, *L.*

T. cayana, (*L.*) *Vieill.*, Pl. enl. 304. et 377. *T. cayanensis*, *Swains.*

PACHYRAMPHUS, *G. R. Gray* (1838). *Pachyrhynchus*^a, *Spix*
 (1825). *Psaris*, *Cuv.*

P. Cuvieri, (*Swains.*) *G. R. Gray.* *Swains.* Zool. Ill., t. 32.

^a Previously used in Entomology.

^b Previously used by Vieillot, ending in *us*.

Subfam. V. MUSCICAPINÆ.

PLATYSTEIRA, *Jard. and Selb.* (182?). *Arses, Less.* Batis, *Boie*, (183?). *Muscylvia, Less.* (1831). *Platyrrhynchus, Vieill.* *Muscipeta, Cuv.*

P. melanoptera, (Gm.) *G. R. Gray*, Pl. enl. 567. f. 3. *P. collaris et Desmaresti, J. and S.*

PLATYRRHYNCHUS, *Desm.* (1805). *Platyrrhynchus*, 2nd div. *Vieill.* (1823). *Muscipeta*, 2nd div. *Cuv.* (1817). *Cotinga, Thunb.* *Todus, Lath.*

P. rostratus, (Lath.) *Desm.* *T. platyrrhynchus, Pall.*, Spic. VI. f. 3. c.

—? *Platyrrhynchus, Smith.*

? *capensis*, (Smith). Ill. Zool. of S. Afr. Aves, pl. 27.

CYCLORRHYNCHUS, *Sundev.* (1835). *Platyrrhynchus, Desm.* *Muscipeta*, 2nd div. *Cuv.*

C. olivaceus, (Desm.) *Sundev.*, Pl. col. 12. f. 1. *P. sulfurescens, Spix.*

CONOPOPHAGA, *Vieill.* (1816). *Brachyurus, Thunb.* *Myagrus, Boie* (1826). *Myiothera, Ill.* *Platyrrhynchus, Vieill.* *Muscipeta*, 3rd div. *Cuv.* (1817). *Tyrannus, Swains.* *Turdus et Pipra, Gm.*

C. aurita, (Gm.) *Vieill.*, Pl. enl. 822. *P. leucotis, Gm.*

—? *Todirostrum, D'Orb. et Lafr.* *Euscarthmus, Pr. Max.* *Todus, Swains.*

? *cinereocollis*, (Pr Max.) *T. megacephalus, Swains.*, Nat. Libr. x. Flyc., pl. 19.

TODIROSTRUM, *Less.* (1831). *Muscipeta, Cuv.* (1829). 1st div. *Temm.* (1820). *Onychorhynchus, Steph.* *Muscicapa*, 2nd div. *Temm.* (1820). *Todus, L.*

T. cinereum, (L.) *Less.*, Desm. Todiers, pl. 2.

MUSCIVORA^a, *Cuv.* (1799–1800). *Onychorhynchus, Fisch.* (18??). *Muscicapa*, 2nd div. *Cuv.* (1797). *Muscipeta*, 1st div. *Cuv.* (1817). *Trepsiphone, Gloger* (1827). *Megalophus, Swains.* (1837). *Platyrrhynchus, Vieill.* *Todus, Gm.*

M. regia, (Gm.) *G. R. Gray*, Pl. enl. 289.

TCHITREA, *Less.* (1831). *Muscipeta*, 2nd div. *Cuv.* (1817). *Temm.* *Muscicapa*, 1st div. *Sundev.* (1835). *Platyrrhynchus, Vieill.* *Muscicapa, Gm.* *Upupa, L.* *Pyrrhocorax, Monedula et Curruca, Mahr.* (1752)?

T. paradisi, (L.) *Less.*, Pl. enl. 234.

^a I had in my previous edition used the name of *Muscivora* in the place of *Milvulus* of Swainson; but have since made up my mind that that name should be considered as more properly belonging to the group to which it was given by Cuvier in 1799–1800, viz. to the second division of *Muscicapa*, to which Cuvier had himself previously, in 1797, given the French name of *Moucherolles*. Cuvier employed this name in 1799–1800, although in 1817 he substituted that of *Muscipeta* for the same division.

- MONARCHA, *Vig. and Horsf.* (1825). *Drymophila*, *Temm.* (182?).
Muscipeta et *Monacha*, *Swains.* *Irena*, *Stroph.*
M. carinata, (Swains.) *V. and H.* *Sw. Zool. Ill.*, pl. 147.
- ARSES, *Less.* (1831). *Monacha*, *Swains.* *Muscicapa*, *Less.* *Muscipeta*, *Cuv.*
A. telescopthalma, (*Less.*) *Less.*, *Zool. de la Coqu.*, pl. 18. f. 1.
- PHILEPITTA, *J. Geoffr.* (1838).
P. sericea, *J. Geoffr.*, *Mag. de Zool.* 1839. *Ois.*, pl. 8.
- MYIAGRA, *Vig. and Horsf.* (1825). *Hypothimis*, *Boie* (1828).
Muscylva, *Less.* (1831).
M. rubeculoides, *Vig. and Horsf.*
- MICRŒCA, *Gould* (1841). *Myiagra*, *Vig. and Horsf.*
M. macroptera, (*V. & H.*) *Gould.*
- SEISURA, *Vig. and Horsf.* (1825). *Turdus*, *Lath.*
S. volitans, (*Lath.*) *Vig. and Horsf.* *Nat. Libr. x. Flyc.*, pl. 12.
- RHIPIDURA, *Vig. and Horsf.* (1825). *Muscicapa* et *Parus*, *Gm.*
Muscipeta, *Temm.*
R. flabellifera, (*Gm.*) *Vig. and Horsf.* *Lath. Hist. of B. vi.*, pl. 99.
- LEUCOCERCA, *Swains.* (1838). *Muscivora*, *Less.* (1831). *Muscicapa*, *Sparr.* *Platyrhynchus*, *Vieill.*
L. javanica, (*Sparr.*) *Swains.*, *Mus. Carl.*, pl. 75. *P. perspicillatus*, *Vieill.*
- MYIADESTES, *Swains.* (1838). *Muscicapa*, *Vieill.* *Myadestes*, *Lafr.*
M. armillatus, (*Vieill.*) *Lafr.* *M. gcnibarbis*, *Swains.*, *Nat. Libr. x. Flyc.*, pl. 13.
- CRYPTOLOPHA, *Swains.* (1837). *Platyrhynchus* et *Seicercus*, *Swains.*
C. ceylonensis, (*Swains.*) *Strickl.* *C. poiocephala*, *Swains.*, *Nat. Libr. x. Flyc.*, pl. 23.
- MUSCICAPA, *L.* *Butalis*, *Sundev.* *Ficedula*, *Briss.* (1760).
M. atricapilla, *L.* *Gould's B. of Eur.* *M. luctuosa*, *Temm.*
- BUTALIS, *Boie* (1826). *Muscicapa*, *L. Sundev.*
B. griseola, (*L.*) *Boie*, *Pl. enl.* 565. f. 1.
- ERYTHROSTERNA, *Bonap.* (1838). *Muscicapa*, *Bechst.*
E. parva, (*Bechst.*) *Bonap.* *Gould's B. of Eur.*
- MIRO, *Less.* (1831). *Turdus*, *Gm.* *Muscicapa*, *Less. et Garn.*
M. albifrons, (*Gm.*) *G. R. Gray.* *Forst. Dr.*, t. 148.

- ? *Lepturus* ^a, *Swains.* (1837).
 ? *ruficeps*, *Swains.*, Nat. Libr. x. Flyc., pl. 20.
- EUSCARTHUS, *Pr. Max.* (1831). *Culicivora*, *D'Orb. et Lafr.*
Serpophaga, *Gould* (1838). *Musciphaga*, *Less.* (1837).
E. meloryphus, *Pr. Max.*
- PIEZORHYNCHUS, *Gould.*
P. nitidus, *Gould.*
- SETOPHAGA, *Swains.* (1827). *Cetophaga*, *Less.* *Erythrosoma*,
Swains. *Muscicapa*, *L.* *Motacilla*, *Gm.* *Pericrocotus*, 3rd
 div. *Boie* (1828).
S. ruticilla, (*L.*) *Swains.* *Wils. Am. Orn.*, pl. 6. f. 6. *M. flavi-*
cauda, *Gm.*
- CULICIVORA, *Swains.* (1827). *Muscicapa*, *Temm.* *Hypothimis*,
 2nd div. *Boie* (1828). *Muscicapa*, 2nd div. *Sundev.* (1835).
C. stenura, (*Temm.*) *Swains.*, Pl. col. 167. f. 2.
- HYLIOTA, *Swains.* (1827). *Bias*, *Less.* ? (1831).
H. flavigaster, *Swains.*, Nat. Libr. x. Flyc., pl. 23.
- ELANIA, *Sundev.* (1835). *Moucherolles paroides*, *Less.* (1831).
Paroides, *Less.* (1837). *Muscicapa*, *Licht.* *Muscicapara*, *D'Orb.*
et Lafr. (1840).
E. pagana, (*Licht.*) *Sundev.*
- MUSCIGRALLA, *D'Orb. et Lafr.* (1837).
M. brevicauda, *D'Orb. et Lafr.*, *Voy. d'Amér. Mer. Ois.*, pl. 39.
 f. 1.

Subfam. VI. VIREONINÆ.

- VIREO, *Vieill.* (1807). *Muscicapa*, *Gm.* *Curruca*, *Less.* *Lanius*,
 2nd div. *Cuv.* (1829). *Muscicapa*, 3rd div. *Temm.* (1820).
Thamnophilus, *Spix.*
V. noveboracensis, (*Gm.*) *Bonap.* *Wils. Am. Orn.*, pl. 18. f. 6.
- VIREOSYLVA, *Bonap.* (1838). *Muscicapa*, *L.*
V. olivacea, (*L.*) *Bonap.*

Family IV. AMPELIDÆ. *Ampelis*, *L.*

Subfam. I. PACHYCEPHALINÆ.

- LEIOTHRIX, *Swains.* (1831). *Furcureia*, *Less.* (1831). *Parus*, *Temm.*
L. furcatus, (*Temm.*) *Swains.*, Pl. col. 287. f. 1.
- MINLA, *Hodgs.* (1838).
M. ignostincta, *Hodgs.*

^a Previously employed in other branches of Natural History.

- MESIA, *Hodgs.* (1838).
M. argentaurus, *Hodgs.*
- BAHILA, *Hodgs.* (1838).
B. calopyga, *Hodgs.*
- SIVA, *Hodgs.* (1838).
S. cyanouroptera, *Hodgs.*
- SYLVIPARUS, *Burt.* (1835).
S. modestus, *Burt.*
- PTERUTHIUS, *Swains.* (1831). *Allotrius*, *Müll.* (1835). *Temm.*
Lanius, *Vigors.* *Pterythrius*, *Strickl.* (1841).
P. erythropterus, (*Vigors*) *Swains.* *Gould's Cent. H. B.*, pl.
- PACHYCEPHALA, *Swains.* (1825). *Laniarius*, *Vieill.* *Turdus*, *Lath.*
P. gutturalis, (*Lath.*) *V. and H. Levaill.* *Ois. d'Afr.*, pl. 115. *T.*
lunularis, *Shaw.* *L. albicollis*, *Vieill.* *M. dubia*, *Shaw.*
- EÖPSALTRIA, *Swains.* (1831). *Muscicapa et Todus*, *Lath.* *Pachycephala*, *Vig. and Horsf.*
E. australis, (*Lath.*) *G. R. Gray.* *Lewin's B. of N. H.*, pl. 23.
E. flavicollis, *Swains.* *T. flavigaster*, *Lath.?*
- PTILOCHLORIS, *Swains.* (1837). *Collurampelis*, *Less.* (1839). *Laniisoma*, (*olim*) *Swains.* (1831). *Tricophorus*, *J. E. Gray.*
Lanius, *Cuv.*
P. arcuatus, (*Cuv.*) *Lafr.*, *Mag. de Zool.*, 1833, pl. 12. *P. lunatus*,
Swains. *T. lunatus*, *J. E. Gray.*

Subfam. II. PIPRINÆ.

- PHŒNICERCUS, *Swains.* (1831). *Pipra*, *Wagl.* *Ampelis*, *L. Coracias*, *Shaw.* *Querula*, *Cuv.* *Carnifex*, *Sundev.* (1836).
P. carnifex, (*L.*) *Swains.*, *Pl. enl.* 378.
- METOPHA, *Swains.* (1831). *Pipra*, *Licht.*
M. galeata, (*Licht.*) *Swains.*
- PIPREOLA, *Swains.* (1838).
P. chlorolepidota, *Swains.*
- PIPRA, *L.* *Parus*, *L.* *Manacus*, *Briss.* (1760).
P. aureola, *L.*, *Pl. enl.* 34. f. 3.
- PIPRÆIDEA, *Swains.* (1827). *Piproidea*, *Strickl.*
P. cyanea, *Swains.*
- IODOPLEURA, *Less.* (1839). *Pardalotus*, *Less.* *Euphonia*, *Sundev.*
I. pipra, (*Less.*) *Less.*, *Cent.*, pl. 26.
- CALYPTURA, *Swains.* (1831). *Pardalotus*, *Vieill.* *Regulus*, *Licht.*
Pipra, *Wagl.*
C. cristata, (*Vieill.*) *Swains.*, *Braz. Birds*, pl. 24. *R. tyrannulus*,
Licht.

PARDALOTUS, *Vieill.* (1816). Pipra, *Lath.*

P. punctatus, (Lath.) *Vieill.*, Pl. col. 78.

ÆTHIOPS, *Strickl.* (1841).

Æ. canicapilla, *Strickl.*

PRIONOCHILUS, *Strickl.* (1841). Pardalotus, *Temm.*

P. percussus, (Temm.) *Strickl.*, Pl. col. 394. f. 2.

Subfam. III. AMPELINÆ.

PHIBALURA, *Vieill.* (1816). Chelidis, *Gloger* (1827). Pipra, *Wagl.*

P. flavirostris, *Vieill.*, Gal. des Ois., pl. 74. *P. cristata*, *Swains.*

"*P. chrysopogon*, (Licht.)" *Wagl.*

AMPELIS, *L.* (1735). Bombycilla, (Briss.) *Vieill.* (1807). Bom-

bycivora, *Temm.* (1815). Bombyciphora, *Meyer* (1810). Cor-

vus, p. *Ill.* (1811). Garrulus, *Daud.*

A. garrulus, *L.*, Pl. enl. 261. *B. bohemia*, *Br.* *B. poliocella*,

Meyer.

TERSINA, *Vieill.* (1825). Tersa, (olim) *Vieill.* (1816). Hirundo,

Temm. Cotinga, *Thunb.* Procnias, (Ill.) *Temm.*

T. ventralis, (Ill.) *G. R. Gray.* *T. cærulea*, *Vieill.* Gal. des Ois.,

pl. 119. *P. cyanotropus*, *Pr. Max.* *A. tersa*, *L.*

RUPICOLA, *Briss.* (1760). Pipra, *L.* Orinus, *Nitzsch* (1840).

R. aurantia, *Vieill.* *P. rupicola*, *L.*, Pl. enl. 39. 747. *R. cayana*,

Swains. *R. elegans*, *Steph.*

CALYPTOMENA, *Raffl.* (1821). Rupicola, *Temm.* Pipra, *Wagl.*

C. viridis, *Raffl.* *Horsf. Zool. Res.*, pl. . *C. Rafflesia*, *Swains.*

TIJUCA, *Less.* (1830). Chrysopteryx, *Swains.* (1831). Attila,

Less. (1831). Ampelis, *Nordm.*

T. nigra, *Less.* Cent., pl. 6. *A. brasiliensis*, *Less.* ♀. *C. erythro-*

rhynchus, *Swains.* *A. chrysoptera*, *Nordm.*

PROCNIAS, *Hoffm.* (1811). Casmarhynchus, *Temm.* (1820). Co-

tinga, *Thunb.* Arapunga et Averano, *Less.* 'Ampelis, *Vieill.*,

Vigors.

P. variegatus (Gm.) *Ill.*, Pl. col. 51. *Cuv. Règ. An.*, pl. 4. f. 4.

A. carnobarba, *Cuv.*

COTINGA, *Briss.* (1760). Ampelis, *L.* Fringilla adfinis, *Mæhr.*

(1752).

C. cælestis, *G. R. Gray*, Pl. enl. 186. 188. *Am. cotinga*, *L.*

Subfam. IV. CAMPEPHAGINÆ.

PTILOGONYS, *Swains.* (1824). Ptiliogonatis, (olim) *Swains.* Hy-

pothymis, *Licht.* (1831?).

P. cinereus, *Swains.* Zool. Ill. n. s. 11., pl. 62. et 120. *H. chry-*

sorrhœa, *Licht.*

- PERICROCOTUS, *Boie* (1826). *Phœnicornis*, *Boie* (1827), *Swains.* (1832). *Acis*, *Less.* (1831). *Muscicapa*, 3rd div. *Cuv.* (1817). 4th div. *Temm.* *Parus*, *L.*
P. miniatus, (*Temm.*) *Boie*, Pl. col. 156.
- GRAUCALUS, *Cuv.* (1817). *Coracina*, *Vieill.* *Ceblepyris*, (*Cuv.*) *Swains.* *Corvus*, *Gm.* *Muscicapa*, *Gm.* *Ptilonorhynchus*, *Burn.*
G. papuensis, (*Gm.*) *Cuv.*, Pl. enl. 630. *G. caledonicus*, *Less.*
- CAMPEPHAGA, *Vieill.* (1816). *Ceblepyris*, *Cuv.* (1817).
C. nigra, *Vieill.* *Levaill.* *Ois. d'Afr.*, pl. 165. *C. atra*, *Less.* *C. atrata*, *Swains.*
- LANICTERUS, *Less.* (1839).
L. xanthornoides, *Less.*
- LALAGE, *Boie* (1826). *Erucivora*, *Swains.* (1831). *Ceblepyris*, *Horsf.* *Notodela*, *Less.* *Turdus*, *Gm.* *Saxicola*, *Cuv.* *Ixos*, (*Temm.*) *Cuv.* *Lanius*?, *Steph.* *Sylvia*, *Vieill.*
L. orientalis, (*Gm.*) *Boie*, Pl. enl. 273. f. 3. *C. striga*, *Horsf.* *S. leucophæa*, *Vieill.*
- VOLVOCIVORA, *Hodgs.* (1837). "Erucivora? *Swains.*" *Hodgs.*
V. melaschistos, *Hodgs.*
- OXYNOTUS, *Swains.* (1831). *Acanthinotus*, (olim) *Swains.* *Schetba*, *Less.* (1831). *Lanius*, *Lath.*
O. ferrugineus, *Swains.* *Freye.* *Voy. Zool. Atl.*, pl. 17.

Subfam. V. DICRURINÆ.

- ANAIS, *Less.* (1840).
A. Clemenciæ, *Less.*
- ARTAMUS, *Vieill.* (1816). *Ocypterus*, *Cuv.* (1817). *Leptopteryx*, *Horsf.* (1820). *Lanius*, *L.*
A. leucorhynchus, (*L.*) *Vieill.*, Pl. enl. 9. f. 1.
- MELÆNORNIS, *G. R. Gray* (1840). *Melasoma**, *Swains.* (1837).
M. edolioides, (*Swains.*) *G. R. Gray.* *Nat. Libr. B. of W. Afr.*, pl. 29.
- DICRURUS, *Vieill.* (1816). *Edolius*, *Cuv.* (1817). *Bhuchanga*, *Hodgs.* (1837). *Corvus*, *L.* *Monedula*, *Briss.*
D. balicassius, (*L.*) *Vieill.*, Pl. enl. 603.
- CHAPTIA, *Hodgs.* (1837). *Dicrurus* *Vieill.*?
C. muscipetoides, *Hodgs.* *D. æneus*, *Vieill.*?
- CHIBIA, *Hodgs.* (1837). *Edolius*, *J. E. Gray.*
C. barbata, (*J. E. Gray*) *G. R. Gray.* *E. crishna*, *Gould.* *C. casia*, *Hodgs.*

* Used in Entomology.

BHRINGA, *Hodgs.* (1837).

B. tectirostris, *Hodgs.*

IRENA, *Horsf.* (1820). Coracias, *Lath.* Edolius, *Temm.*

I. puella, (*Lath.*) *Horsf.* Zool. Res., pl.

Family V. LANIDÆ. *Lanius*, L.

Subfam. I. LANINÆ.

TEPHRODORNIS, *Swains.* (1831). Keroula, *J. E. Gray* (1833-34).

Lanius, *Sykes.* Muscipapa, *Temm.*

T. indica, (*J. E. Gray*) *G. R. Gray*, Ind. Zool., pl. . f. . L.
muscipapoïdes, *Frankl.* T. superciliosa, *Swains.*

CORVINELLA, *Less.* (1831). *Lanius*, *Shaw.*

C. corvina, (*Shaw*) *Less.* *Levaill.* Ois. d'Afr., pl. 78. L. mel-
livorus, *Licht.*

LANIUS, L. Falco, p. L. (1735). Ampelis, p. L. (1748). Collyrio,
Mæhr. (1752). Collurio, *Vigors* (1831). Tchagra, *Less.*

L. excubitor, L., Pl. enl. 445.

ENNEOCTONUS, *Boie* (1826). Collurio, *Briss.* Tchagra, *Less.*

E. collurio, (L.) *Boie*, Pl. enl. 31. f. 2.

TENTHECA, *Hodgs.* (1837).

T. petrica, *Hodgs.*

EUROCEPHALUS, *Smith* (1836). Chætoblemma, *Swains.* (1837).

E. anguitimens, *Smith.* C. leucocephala, *Swains.*

OREOICA, *Gould* (1837). Falcunculus, *V. and H.*

O. gutturalis, (*V. and H.*) *Gould.* Crested Thrush, *Lewin's Birds*
of N. H., pl. ix. ♀.

FALCUNCULUS, *Vieill.* (1816). *Lanius*, *Lath.* *Lanius*, 1st div. *Temm.*

F. frontatus, (*Lath.*) *Vieill.*, Pl. col. 77. F. frontalis, *Swains.*

CYCLORHIS, *Swains.* (1824). Tanagra, *Gm.* *Lanius*, *Licht.* La-

niagra, *D' Orb.* (1837). Falcunculus, *Sw.* *Thamnophilus*,
Licht. *Lanio*, *Less.* *Lanius*, 2nd div. *Cuv.* (1817). *Tham-*
nophilus, 2nd div. *Temm.* (1820).

C. guianensis, (*Gm.*) *Swains.* *Levaill.* Ois. d'Afr., pl. 76. f. 2.

LANIELLUS, *Swains.* (1831). *Telophonus*, *Swains.* *Croci*, *Temm.*?

Laniocera, *Less.* (1840).

L. leucogrammicus, (*Reinw.*) *Sw.*

TELOPHORUS, *Swains.* (1831). *Laniarius*, (*V.*) *Boie* (1826). *Sphe-*

nura, *Licht.* *Telephonus*, *Swains.* *Lanius et Turdus*, L.
Lanius, 2nd div. *Temm.*

T. bacbakiri, (*Shaw*) *G. R. Gray.* *Levaill.* Ois. d'Afr., pl. 67.

T. zeylonus, L. T. collaris, *Swains.* L. ornatus, *Licht.*

NILAÜS, *Swains.* (1827). *Lanius*, *Shaw.* Entomovorus, *Less.*
N. brubru, (Lath.) *Strickl. Levaill.* Ois. d'Afr., pl. 71. *L. ca-*
pensis, *Shaw.*

NAPOTHERA, *Boie* (1835). (Non vidi.)
N. pyrroptera, *Boie.*

PRIONOPS, *Vieill.* (1816). *Lanius*, *Shaw.*
P. plumatus, (Shaw) *Swains. Levaill.* Ois. d'Afr., pl. 80. 81.
P. Geoffroyi, *Vieill.*

COLLURIOCINCLA, *Vig. and Horsf.* (1825). *Collurisoma*, *Swains.*
C. cinerea, *V. and H. Jard. and Selby's* Illustr., pl. 71.

Subfam. II. THAMNOPHILINÆ.

THAMNOPHILUS, *Vieill.* (1816). *Taraba*, *Less.* (1831). *Batara*,
Azara. *Lanius*, *L. Vanga*, *Less.* *Lanius*, 4th div. *Cuv.*
T. doliatus, (L.) *Vieill.* Pl. enl. 297. f. 2.

CYMBILAIMUS, *G. R. Gray* (1840). *Lanius*, *Leach.* *Lanius*, 5th
 div. *Cuv.*

C. lineatus, (Leach) *G. R. Gray.* Zool. Misc., pl. 6.

PITYRIASIS, *Less.* (1837). *Barita*, *Temm.*
P. gymnocephalus, (Temm.) *Less.* Pl. col. 572.

VANGA, (Buff.) *Vieill.* (1816). *Malaconotus*, *Swains.* *Lanius*, *Gm.*
Thamnophilus, *Vieill.*

V. curvirostris, (Gm.) *Vieill.* Pl. enl. 228. *V. leucocephala*, *Less.*

LANIARIUS, *Vieill.* (1816). *Malaconotus*, *Swains.* (1824). *Pele-*
cinus, *Boie* (1826). *Melaconotus*, *Smith.* *Tchagra*, *Less.*
Lanius, *L. Lanius*, 2nd div. *Cuv.* 3rd div. *Temm.*

L. barbarus, (L.) *Vieill.* Pl. enl. 56.

DRYOSCOPUS, *Boie* (1826). *Hapalophus*, *G. R. Gray* (1837). *La-*
nius, *Lath.* *Malaconotus*, *Swains.* Entomovorus, *Less.* *Lanius*,
 2nd div. *Temm.*

D. cubla, (Lath.) *Boie. Levaill.* Ois. d'Afr., pl. 72.

CHAUNOTUS, *G. R. Gray* (1837). *Thamnophilus*, *J. E. Gray.*
Malaconotus, *Jard. and Selby.*

C. Sabinei, (Gray) *G. R. Gray. Jard. and Selby's* Ill. Orn., n.
 s., pl. 27.

CRATICUS^a, *Vieill.* (1816). *Barita*, *Cuv.* (1817). *Vanga*, *Temm.*
Coracias, *Gm.*

C. varius, (Gm.) *Vieill.* Pl. enl. 628. *B. Sonnerati*, *Less.*

^a This genus has been hitherto confounded by Temminck and modern authors with *Vanga*, which is decidedly a distinct genus. Vieillot's genus *Craticus* is coequal with *Barita* of Cuvier, and both have for their type *C. varius* (Lath.), as given above. This genus should also contain *C. nigrogularis* (Gould), which is the *C. varius* (Vig. and Horsf.), = *C. destructor* (Temm.), = *C. cinereus* (Gould); while those usually considered as *Craticus* of Vieillot, should form a distinct genus, for which I have given the name of *Gymnorhina*.

Tribe IV. CONIROSTRES.

Family I. CORVIDÆ. *Corvus*, L.

Subfam. I. PHONYGAMINÆ.

GYMNORHINA, *G. R. Gray* (1840). *Gracula*, *Shaw*. *Cracticus*,
Vieill. *Barita*, *Cuv.* *Coracias*, *Lath.*
G. tibicen, (*Lath.*) *G. R. Gray.* *Voy. de la Coqu.*, pl. 20.

STREPERA, *Less.* (1831). *Coronica*, *Gould* (1837). *Coracias*, *Gracula*, *Corvus*, *Auct.* *Cracticus*, *Vieill.* *Barita*, *Cuv.*
S. gracula, (*White*) *Less.* *Vieill.* *Gal. des Ois.*, pl. 109. *C. strepera*, *Lath.*

PHONYGAMA, *Less.* (1828). *Chalybæus*, *Cuv.* (1829). *Paradisea*,
L. *Barita*, (*Cuv.*) *Less.* *Cracticus*, *Vieill.*
P. viridis, (*L.*) *G. R. Gray.* *Pl. enl.* 634. *C. chalybæus*, *Vieill.*
C. paradiseus, *Cuv.*

Subfam. II. GARRULINÆ.

LOPHOCITTA, *G. R. Gray* (1840). *Platylophus**, *Swains.* (1831).
Corvus, *Cuv.* *Pica*, *Wagl.* *Vanga*, *Vigors.* *Thamnophilus*,
Vieill. *Lanius*, *Licht.*
L. galericulata, (*Cuv.*) *G. R. Gray.* *Levaill.* *Ois. de Par.*, pl. 42.
L. scapulatus, *Licht.*

GARRULUS, *Briss.* (1760). *Pica*, *Antiq.* *Glandarius*, *Koch.* *Corvus*,
L.
G. glandarius, (*L.*) *Cuv.* *Pl. enl.* 481. *G. pictus*, *Koch.*

CYANOCORAX, *Boie* (1826). *Cyanurus*, *Swains.* (1831). *Corvus*, *L.*
Garrulus, *Vieill.*
C. pileatus, (*Ill.*) *Boie.* *Temm.* *Pl. col.* 57.

CALOCITTA, *G. R. Gray* (1841). *Cyanurus*, (*Swains.*) *Bonap.*
(1838). *Corvus*, *Licht.* *Pica*, *Wagl.* *Garrulus*, *Gray.*
C. Bullockii, (*Wagl.*) *G. R. Gray.* *P. gubernatrix*, *Temm.* *Pl. col.*
436. *P. formosa*, *Swains.* *G. Burnettii*, *Gray.* *P. Collieri*,
Vigors. *G. ultramarinus*, (*Bonap.*) *Audub.*

PERISOREUS, *Bonap.* (1831). *Dysornithia*, *Swains.* (1831). *Corvus*,
L. *Pica*, *Wagl.*
P. canadensis, (*L.*) *Bonap.* *Pl. enl.* 530. *P. nuchalis*, *Wagl.* *D.*
brachyrhynchus, *Swains.* (*young bird*).

* Used in Botany.

Subfam. III. CALLÆATINÆ.

- CRYPsirina, *Vieill.* (1816.) Temia, (*Levaill.*) *Cuv.* (1817). Corvus, *Lath.* Glaucopis, *Temm.* Phrenothrix, *Horsf.* (1820). Cryptorhina, *Wagl.*
C. varians, (*Lath.*) *Vieill.* Gal. des Ois., pl. 100. *P. temia*, *Horsf.*
C. caudatus, *Shaw.*
- TEMNURUS, *Less.* (1831). Glaucopis, *Temm.* Crypsirina, *Swains.*
T. leucopterus, (*Temm.*) *Less.* G. leucoptera, *Temm.*, Pl. col. 265.
- PTILOSTOMUS, *Swains.* (1837). Cryptorhina, *Wagl.* Pica, *Vieill.*
Corvus, *Gm.*
P. senegalensis, (*L.*) *Swains.* Pl. enl. 538.
- CALLAEAS, *Forst.* (1788). Glaucopis, *Gmel.* (1788). Cryptorhina, *Wagl.*
C. cinerea, *Forst.* *Daud.* Orn., t. 21.
- STRUTHIDEA, *Gould* (1836). Brachystoma, *Swains.* (1837).
S. cinerea, *Gould*, Syn. of Austr. Birds, pl.
- DENDROCITTA, *Gould* (1833). Crypsirina, (*Vieill.*) *Swains.* Pica, *Vieill.*
Coracias, *Lath.*
D. vagabunda, (*Lath.*) *Gould.* Ill. Ind. Zool. pl.

Subfam. IV. CORVINÆ.

- NUCIFRAGA, *Briss.* (1760). Caryocatactes, (*Antiq.*) *Cuv.* (1817).
Corvus, *L.*
N. caryocatactes, (*L.*) *Briss.* Pl. enl. 50. *C. nucifraga*, *Nils.*
- PICA, (*Antiq.*) *Briss.* (1760). Cissa, *Barr.* *Corvus*, *L.*
P. caudata, *Ray.* Pl. enl. 488. *P. melanoleuca*, *Vieill.*
- PSILORHINUS, *Rüpp.* (1837). *Corvus*, *Licht.* Pica, *Wagl.*
P. morio, (*Licht.*) *G. R. Gray.* Mus. Senck. 1837. pl. 4. f. 3. *P.*
morio, *Wagl.* *P. fuliginosa*, *Less.* *Ps. mexicanus*, *Rüpp.*
- CORVUS, *L.*
C. corax, *L.* Pl. enl. 495.
- MONEDULA, (*Antiq.*) *Brehm* (1828). *Corvus*, *L.*
M. turrium, *Brehm.* *C. monedula*, *L.*
- CORVULTUR, *Less.* (1831). *Corvus*, *Lath.*
C. albicollis, (*Lath.*) *Less.* *Levaill.* Ois. d'Afr., pl. 50. *C. vul-*
turinus, *Shaw.*
- PODOCES, *Fisch.* (1823). Pica, *Wagl.* *Corvus*, *Licht.*
P. Panderi, *Fisch.* Mém. de la Soc. Imp. Moscow, vi. pl. 21.
- GYMNCORVUS, *Less.* (1831). *Corvus*, *Less.*
G. tristis, *Less.* Voy. de la Coqu., pl. 24. *C. senex*, *Garn.*

- PICATHARTES, *Less.* (1831). *Galgulus*, (*Briss.*) *Wagl.* (1827).
Corvus, *Temm.*
P. gymnocephalus, (*Temm.*) *Less.* *Temm.* Pl. col. 327.

Subfam. V. GYMNODERINÆ.

- PYRODERUS, *G. R. Gray* (1840). *Coracias*, *Shaw.* *Ampelis*, *Licht.*
Coracina, *Temm.* *Coronis*, *Gloger* (1827).
. scutatus, (*Shaw*) *G. R. Gray.* Pl. col. 40. *A. sanguinicollis*,
Licht.
 CEPHALOPTERUS, *Geoffr.* (1809). *Coracina*, *Vieill.* *Coracina*,
 1st div. *Temm.* (1820).
C. ornatus, *Geoffr.* *Ann. du Mus.*, xiii. pl. 15. *C. cephaloptera*, *Vieill.*
 GYMNOCEPHALUS, *Geoffr.* (1809). *Coracina*, *Vieill.* *Gymnops*,
Cuv. *Corvus*, *Gm.* *Calvifrons*, *Daud.* ?
G. calvus, (*Gm.*) *Hahn.* Pl. enl. 521. *G. capucinus*, *Geoffr.*
 GYMNODERUS, *Geoffr.* (1809). *Coracina*, *Vieill.* (1816). *Ampelis*,
Licht. *Querula*, *Cuv.* *Corvus*, *Gm.* *Gracula*, *L.* *Coracina*, 2nd
 div. *Temm.*
G. foetidus, (*L.*) *Strickl.* Pl. enl. 609. *G. nudicollis*, *Shaw.* *C.*
gymnoderus, *Vieill.* *G. cayanensis*, *Geoffr.* *C. nudus*, *Gm.*

Subfam. VI. FREGILINÆ.

- PYRRHOCORAX, (*Antiq.*) *Vieill.* (1816). *Corvus*, *L.*
P. alpinus, *Vieill.* Pl. enl. 531. *C. pyrrhocorax*, *L.*
 FREGILUS, *Cuv.* (1817). *Coracia**, (*Antiq.*) *Briss.* (1760). *Cor-*
vus, *L.* *Graculus*, *Koch.* (182?).
F. graculus, (*L.*) *Cuv.* Pl. enl. 255. *C. erythrorhamphus*, *Vieill.*
Fr. europæus, *Less.* *Fr. erythropus*, *Swains.*
 CORCORAX, *Less.* (1831). *Fregilus*, *V. and H.*
C. leucopterus, (*V. and Horsf.*) *G. R. Gray.* *C. australis*, *Less.*

Family II. PARADISEIDÆ.

- PARADISEA, *L.* *Manucodiata*, *Briss.* (1760).
P. apoda, *L.* Pl. enl. 254.
 CICINNURUS, *Vieill.* (1816). *Paradisea*, *L.*
C. regius, (*L.*) *Vieill.* Pl. enl. 496. *C. spinturnix*, *Less.*
 PAROTIA, *Vieill.* (1816). *Paradisea*, *Gm.*
P. aurea, (*Gm.*) *G. R. Gray.* Pl. enl. 633. *P. sexsetacea*, *Lath.*
 LOPHORINA, *Vieill.* (1816). *Paradisea*, *Gm.*
L. superba, (*Gm.*) *Vieill.* Pl. enl. 632.

* Not employed, being too near *Coracias*.

- DIPHYLLODES, *Less.* (1835). *Paradisea*, *Gm.*
D. magnificus, (Gm.) *G. R. Gray.* Pl. enl. 631. *D. seleucides*,
Less.

Family III. STURNIDÆ. *Sturnus*, L.

Subfam. I. PTILONORHYNCHINÆ.

- PTILONORHYNCHUS, *Kuhl.* (1820). *Pyrrhocorax*, *Vieill.* *Kitta*,
Kuhl. *Corvus*, *Ill.* *Coracina*, *Vieill.*
P. holosericeus, *Temm.*, Pl. col. 395. 422.
- CHLAMYDERA, *Gould.* *Ptilonorhynchus*, *Jard.* *Calodera*, (olim)
Gould, (1836).
C. nuchalis, (Jard. and Selby) *Gould.* *J. and S.* Ill. Orn. pl. 103.
- CALORNIS, *G. R. Gray*, (1841). *Lamprotornis*, 2nd div. *Temm.*
(1820). *Turdus*, *Gm.* *Merula*, *Burn.*
C. cantor (Gm.) *G. R. Gray.* Pl. col. 149. *T. chalybæus*, *Horsf.*
- JUIDA, *Less.* (1831). *Lamprocolius*, *Sundev.* (1835). *Lampro-*
tornis, 2nd div. *Temm.* *Turdus*, L. *Megalopterus*, *Smith*
(1836).
J. ænea, (Gm.) *Less.* Pl. enl. 220. *C. aureoviridis*, *Shaw.*
- SPREO, *Less.* (1831). *Turdus*, *Gm.* *Lamprotornis*, *Swains.*
S. bicolor, (Gm.) *Less.* *Levaill.* Ois. d'Afr., pl. 88. *L. albiven-*
tris, *Swains.*
- APLONIS, *Gould* (1836). *Turdus*, *Gm.*
A. novæ hollandiæ, (Gm.) *G. R. Gray.* *A. fuscus*, *Gould?*
- COCHOA, *Hodgs.* (1836). (Non vidi.)
C. viridis, *Hodgs.*

Subfam. II. GRACULINÆ.

- MINO, *Less.* (1828). *Gymnops*, *Cuv.* (1829). *Gracula*, L. *Phi-*
ledon, 3rd div. *Cuv.* (1817). *Acridotheres*, *Vieill.* *Pastor*,
Wagl.
M. calvus, (L.) *Less.* Pl. enl. 200.
- GRACULA, L. *Mainatus*, (Briss.) *Less.* (1831). *Eulabes*, *Cuv.* (1817).
Maina, *Hodgs.*
G. religiosa, L. *Vieill.* Gal. des Ois., i. pl. 95. *E. javanus*, *Cuv.*
M. sumatranus, *Less.*
- ? GRACUPICA, *Less.* (1831).
G. melanoleuca, *Less.*

Subfam. III. BUPHAGINÆ.

- BUPHAGA, L. *Tanagra*, *Stanley.* *Buphagus*, *Briss.* (1760).
B. africana, L. Pl. enl. 293.

Subfam. IV. STURNINÆ.

PASTOR, *Temm.* (1815). *Psaroides*, *Vieill.* (1816). *Thremmaphilus*, *Macgill.* (1837). *Boscis*, *Brehm.* (1828). *Turdus*, *L.* *Nomadites*, *Peteniz* (183?).

P. roseus, (*L.*) *Temm.* Pl. enl. 251.

ACRIDOTHERES, *Vieill.* (1816). *Cossyphus*, *Dum.* *Gracula*, *Lath.* *Paradisea*, *L.*

A. tristis, (*L.*) *Vieill.* Pl. enl. 219.

STURNIA, *Less.* (1837). *Oriolus*, *Gm.* *Pastor*, *Temm.* *Wagl.*

S. sinensis, (*Gm.*) *Less.* Pl. enl. 617. *P. turdiformis*, *Wagl.* *P. elegans*, *Less.*

CUTIA, *Hodgs.* (1836).

C. nipalensis, *Hodgs.*

DILOPHUS, *Vieill.* (1816). *Sturnus*, *Lath.* *Pastor*, *Temm.* *Acridotheres*, (*Vieill.*) *Swains.* (1837). *Gracula*, *Gm. et Cuv.*

D. carunculatus, (*Gm.*) *G. R. Gray.* *Levaill.* Ois. d'Afr., pl. 93. 94. *G. larvata*, *Shaw.* Gr. gallinacea, *Daud.* *D. gallinaceus*, *Vieill.*

CREADION, *Vieill.* (1816). *Oxystomus*, *Swains.* (1837). *Philesturnus*, *J. Geoffr.* (1832). *Philedon*, *Cuv.* *Xanthornus*, *Quoy et Gaim.* *Icterus*, *Less.* *Sturnus*, *Lath.*

C. carunculatus, (*Forst.*) *G. R. Gray.* *Lath. Hist.*, pl. 79. *C. pharoides*, *Vieill.* *I. novæ zealandiæ*, *Less. et Garn.* *I. rufusater*, *Less.*

STURNUS, *L.*

S. vulgaris, *L.* Pl. enl. 75.

STURNELLA, *Vieill.* (1816). *Cacicus*, *Daud.* *Alauda et Sturnus*, *L.*

S. ludoviciana, (*L.*) *Swains.* Pl. enl. 256. *C. alaudarius*, *Daud.* *S. collaris*, *Vieill.* *A. magna*, *L.*

AMBLYRHAMPHUS, *Leach.* *Oriolus*, *Gm.* *Sturnella*, *Vieill.* *Leistes*, (*V.*) *Swains.*

A. ruber, (*Gm.*) *G. R. Gray.* *A. bicolor*, *Leach.* Zool. Misc., pl. 36. *S. pyrrhocephalus*, *Licht.* *L. erythrocephala*, *Swains.*

Subfam. V. QUISCALINÆ.

ASTRAPIA, *Vieill.* (1816). *Lamprotornis*, 1st div. *Temm.* (1820).

Nisus, *Mæhr.* (1752)? *Paradigalla*, *Less.* (1835). *Paradisea*, *Gm.* *Lamprotornis*, *Nitzsch.* (1840).

A. nigra, (*Gm.*) *G. R. Gray.* *Vieill.* Ois. de Par., pl. 8. 9. *P. gularis*, *Lath.*

SCOLECOPHAGUS, *Swains.* (1831). *Gracula*, *Wils.* *Quiscalus*, *Bonap.* *Chalcophanes*, *Wagl.*

S. ferrugineus, (*Wils.*) *Swains.* *Wils.* Am. Orn., pl. 23. f. 3. *C. nigra*, *Wagl.*

QUISCALUS, *Vieill.* (1816). Icterus, *Temm.* Quiscala, *Licht.* Chalcophanes, *Wagl.* (1827). Scaphidura, *Swains.* Gracula, *L. Pica, Briss.*

Q. purpureus, (Licht.) *G. R. Gray.* *Bonap.* Am. Orn., pl. 5. f. 1.
G. quiscala, *L.* Q. nitens, *Licht.* Q. versicolor, *Vieill.*

SCAPHIDURUS, *Swains.* (1831). Cassidix, *Less.* (1831). Gracula, *L.* Corvus, *Gm.* Quiscala, *Licht.* Icterus, *Temm.* Chalcophanes, *Wagl.* Scaphidura, *Swains.* (1837).

S. niger (Gm.?) *Swains.* *Vieill.* Gal. des Ois., pl. 89.

Subfam. VII. ICTERINÆ.

CACICUS, *Cuv.* (1799–1800). Cassicus, *Briss.* Icterus, *Temm.* Xanthornus, *Pall.* Psarocolius, 1st div. *Wagl.* (1827). Oriolus, *L.*

C. hæmorrhous, (L.) *Cuv.* Pl. enl. 482.

CASSICULUS, *Swains.* (1827). Icterus, *Bonap.* Xanthornus, *Jard. and Selby.*

C. melanicterus, (Bonap.) *G. R. Gray.* C. coronatus, *Swains.*
X. coronatus, *Jard. and Selby's Ill. Orn.*, pl. 45. I. diadematus, *Temm.*

XANTHORNUS, (Briss.) *Cuv.* (1799–1800). Psarocolius, *Wagl.* Yphantes et Pendulinus, *Vieill.* (1816). Oriolus, *L.* Icterus, *Vigors.*

X. bonana, (L.) *Cuv.* Pl. enl. 535. f. 1.

ICTERUS, *Briss.* (1760). Xanthornus, *Scop.* (1777). Oriolus, (L.) *Ill.* (1811). Pendulinus, *Vieill.* Psarocolius, 2nd div. *Wagl.*
Rhyndace, *Mæhr.* (1752)?

I. longirostris, (Vieill.) *G. R. Gray.* Pl. enl. 532. O. icterus, *L.*
I. vulgaris, *Less.*

CHRYOMUS, *Swains.* (1837). Pendulinus, *Vieill.* Oriolus, *L.* Gracula, *Merr.*

C. icterocephalus, (L.) *Swains.* Pl. enl. 343. G. chrysoptera, *Merr.*

Subfam. VIII. AGELAINÆ.

MOLOTHRUS, *Swains.* (1831). Emberiza, *Gm.* Passerina, *Vieill.* Psarocolius, *Wagl.* Agelaius, *Swains.* Leistes, *Vigors.*

M. pecoris, (Gm.) *Swains.* *Wils.* Am. Orn., pl. 18. f. 1. I. emberizoïdes, *Daud.*

AGELAIUS, *Vieill.* (1816). Oriolus, *L.* Sturnus, *Wils.* Icterus, *Briss.* Psarocolius, 2nd div. *Wagl.* (1827). Xanthornus, *Cuv.* Leistes, *Vigors* (1825).

A. phœniceus, (L.) *Vieill.* Pl. enl. 402. S. prædatorius, *Wils.*

A. guirahuro, *Vieill.* X. Gasqueti, *Quoy et Gaim.* Voy. Uranie, pl. 24. I. dominicensis, *Licht.* L. Suchii, *Vigors.* L. orioloides, *Swains.*

- DOLICHONYX, *Swains.* (1827). *Emberiza*, *L.* *Passerina*, *Vieill.*
Icterus et *Emberizoïdes*, *Bonap.* *Psarocolius*, *Wagl.* (1832).
Oriolus, *Gm.* *Leistes*, *Vigors.* *Ploceus*, *Cuv.*
D. oryzivorus, (*L.*) *Swains.* *Wils. Am. Orn.*, pl. 12. f. 1. *I.*
agripennis, *Bonap.* *O. caudacutus*, *Gm.*

Family IV. FRINGILLIDÆ. *Fringilla*, *L.*

Subfam. I. PLOCEINÆ.

- TEXTOR, *Temm.* (1827). *Alecto*, *Less.* (1831). *Bubalornis*, *Smith*
(1836). *Dertroides*, *Swains.* (1837).
T. alecto, *Temm.*, Pl. col. 446. *D. albirostris*, *Swains.*
PYROMELANA, *Bonap.* (1832). *Oryx*^a, *Less.* (1831). *Euplectes*,
Swains. (1832). *Loxia*, *L.* *Coccothraustes*, *Vieill.*
P. orix, (*L.*) *Bonap.* Pl. enl. 6. f. 2. et 309. f. 2.
PHILETAIRUS, *Smith* (1837). *Euplectes*, *Swains.* *Loxia*, *Lath.*
Ploceus, *Cuv.* *Coccothraustes*, *Vieill.*
P. socius, (*Lath.*) *G. R. Gray.* *P. lepidus*, *Smith*, Ill. Zool. of
S. Afr., Aves, pl. 8. *P. Patersonii*, *Less.*
PLOCEUS, *Cuv.* (1817). *Loxia*, *Gm.* *Agelaius*, 3rd div. *Vieill.*
(1816).
P. philippinus, (*Gm.*) *Cuv.* Pl. enl. 135. f. 2.
? GONIAPHÆA, *Bowd.*
G. leucocephala, *Bowd.* Exc. in *Madeira*, pl. 9.
SYCOBIUS, *Vieill.* (1816). *Malimbus*, *Vieill.* *Ploceus* et *Symplectes*,
Swains. (1837). *Eupodes*, *Jard. and Selby*, (1837). *Tanagra*,
Daud.
S. cristatus, (*Vieill.*) *Vieill.* Ois. ch., pl. 42.

Subfam. II. COCCOTHAUSTINÆ.

- SPERMOSPIZA, *G. R. Gray*, (1840). *Loxia* et *Coccothraustes*,
Vieill. *Spermophaga*^b, *Swains.* (1837).
S. hæmatina, (*Vieill.*) *G. R. Gray.* Ois. Chant., pl. 67. *L. gut-*
tata, *Vieill.* *S. cyanorhyncha*, *Swains.*
CARDINALIS, (*Charl.*) *Bonap.* (1831). *Loxia*, *L.* *Coccothraustes*,
Antiq.
C. virginianus, (*Briss.*) *Bonap.* Pl. enl. 37. *L. cardinalis*, *L.*
CALAMOSPIZA, *Bonap.* (1838). *Fringilla*, *Towns.*
C. bicolor, (*Towns.*) *Bonap.* *Audub. B. of Amer.*, pl. 390. f. 2. et 3.

^a Previously used in Mammalogy, &c.

^b Employed in Entomology, ending in *us*.

GUIRACA, *Swains.* (1827). *Loxia*, *L.* *Fringilla*, *Licht.* *Pyrrhula*, *Briss.* *Coccothraustes*, *Vieill.* *Coccyborus*, *Swains.* (1837).
G. caerulea, (*L.*) *Swains.* *Wils.* *Am. Orn.*, pl. 24. f. 6.

PYRENESTES, *Swains.* (1837). *Loxia* et *Coccothraustes*, *Vieill.* *Phytotoma*, *Leadb.*?

P. ostrina, (*Vieill.*) *G. R. Gray.* *Ois. Chant.*, pl. 48. *P. sanguinea*, *Swains.*

P. albifrons, (*Vig.*) *G. R. Gray.* *P. frontalis*, *Swains.* *Smith.* *Ill. Zool.*, pl.

COCCOTHTRAUSTES, (*Antiq.*) *Briss.* (1760). *Loxia*, *L.*

C. vulgaris, *Ray.* *Pl. enl.* 99. 100. *L. coccothraustes*, *L.* *C. europæus*, *Selby.*

MUNIA, *Hodgs.* (1836).

M. rubroniger, *Hodgs.*

GEOSPIZA, *Gould* (1837).

G. magnirostris, *Gould.* *Zool. Voy. of Beagle, Birds*, pl. 36.

CAMARHYNCHUS, *Gould* (1837).

C. psittaculus, *Gould.* *Zool. Voy. of Beagle, Birds*, pl. 40.

CACTORNIS, *Gould* (1837). *Tesserin*, *Neboux.*

C. scandens, *Gould.* *Zool. Voy. of Beagle, Birds*, pl. 42.

CERTHIDEA, *Gould* (1837).

C. olivacea, *Gould.* *Zool. Voy. of Beagle*, pl. 44.

VIDUA, (*Briss.*) *Cuv.* (1799–1800). *Loxia*, *L.*

V. regia, (*L.*) *Cuv.* *Pl. enl.* 8. f. 1.

COLIUSPASSER, *Rüpp.* (1837). *Emberiza*?, *Lath.*

C. flaviscapulatus, *Rüpp.* *Brown's Ill.* t. 11. *E. longicauda*? *Lath.*

Subfam. III. TANAGRINÆ.

EMBERIZOIDES, *Temm.* (182?). *Sphenura*, *Licht.* *Tardivola*, *Swains.* (1827). *Emberiza*, *Gm.* *Embernagra*, *D'Orb. et Lafr.*

E. macroura, (*Gm.*) *G. R. Gray.* *E. marginalis*, *Temm.*, *Pl. col.* 114. f. 2.

PIPILO, *Vieill.* (1816). *Fringilla*, *L.* *Pipillo*, *Swains.* *Emberiza*, *Gm.* *Hortulanus*, (*olim*) *Vieill.* (1807).

P. erythrophthalmus, (*L.*) *Vieill.* *Wils.* *Am. Orn.*, pl. 10. f. 5.

EMBERNAGRA, *Less.* (1831). *Aimophila*, *Swains.* (1837). *Emberiza*, *Gm.* *Saltator*, *Vieill.*

E. viridis, (*Vieill.*) *Less.* *T. fabialata*, *Mus. Par.*

ARREMON, *Vieill.* (1816). *Tanagra*, *Gm.*

A. silens, (*Lath.*) *D'Orb. et Lafr.* *Pl. enl.* 742. *Ar. torquatus*, *Vieill.*

- CISSOPIS, *Vieill.* (1816). *Bethylus*, *Cuv.* (1817). 'Pitylus, *Cuv.* *Swains.* *Corvus*, *Daud.* *Lanius*, *Shaw.*
C. Leverianus, (Shaw) *G. R. Gray.* *Levaill.* Ois. d'Afr., pl. 60.
L. picatus, *Lath.* *C. collurio*, *Daud.*
- PITYLUS, *Cuv.* (1817). *Loxia*, *Gm.*
P. grossus, (Gm.) *Cuv.* Pl. enl. 154.
- TANAGRA, *L.* *Thauspis*, *Boie* (1826). *Gracula*, *Sparr.* *Tanagra*, 4th div. *Temm.* *Tachyphonus*, *Vieill.* (1823). *Tanagra*, *Briss.* (1760).
T. episcopus, *L.* Pl. enl. 178. f. 1. 2.
- SALTATOR, *Vieill.* (1816). *Spermagra*, *Swains.* (1827). *Tanagra*, 4th div. *Temm.* *Tanagra*, *Gm. et Swains.* *Coracias*, *Gm.*
S. magnus, (Gm.) *G. R. Gray.* Pl. enl. 205. *S. olivaceus*, *Vieill.*
- SPINDALIS, *Jard. and Selby* (1837). *Tanagra*, *Jam.*
S. nigricephalus, (James). *Hartl.* *S. bilineatus*, *J. and S.* Ill. Orn., n.s., pl. 9.
- RAMPHOPSIS, *Vieill.* (1816). *Tanagra*, *L.* *Cardinalis*, *Briss.* *Lanius*, *Pall.* *Ramphocelus*, *Vieill.* *Tanagra*, 3rd div. *Temm.*
R. jacapa, (L.) *G. R. Gray.* Pl. enl. 128. f. 1. 2. *R. purpureus*, *Vieill.*
- LAMPROTES, *Swains.* (1837). *Tanagra*, *Spix.*
L. rubricollis, (Spix) *Swains.* *Spix*, Av. Br., pl. 56. f. 1. "rubrigularis" on plate.
- PYRANGA, *Vieill.* (1807). *Phoenisoma*, *Swains.* (1837). *Tanagra*, 2nd div. *Temm.* *Tanagra*, *L.* *Cardinalis*, *Briss.*
P. rubra, (L.) *Swains.* *Wils.* Am. Orn., pl. 11. f. 3. *P. erythromelas*, *Vieill.*
- LANIO, *Vieill.* (1816). *Tanagra*, *Gm.* 2nd div. *Temm.*
L. atricapillus, (Gm.) *Vieill.* Pl. enl. 809. f. 2.
- TACHYPHONUS, *Vieill.* (1816). *Comarophagus*, *Boie* (1826). *Oriolus*, *Gm.*
T. leucopterus, (Gm.) *Vieill.* Pl. enl. 179. f. 2.
- NEMOSIA, *Vieill.* (1816). *Tanagra*, *Gm.* 7th div. *Temm.*
N. pileata, (Gm.) *Vieill.* Pl. enl. 720. f. 2.
- TANAGRELLA, *Swains.* (1837). *Motacilla*, *L.* *Tanagra*, 7th div. *Temm.*
T. velia, (L.) *Strickl.* *T. multicolor*, *Swains.* Pl. enl. 669. f. 3.
T. tenuirostris, *Sw.*
- EUPHONIA, *Desm.* (1805). *Parus*, *Lath.* *Pipra*, *Gm.* *Tanagra*, 6th div. *Temm.*
E. musica, (Gm.) *Desm.* Pl. enl. 809. f. 1.
- CALOSPIZA, *G. R. Gray* (1840). *Aglaiab*, *Swains.* (1827). *Cal-listeb*, *Boie.* (1826). *Tanagra*, *L.* *Euphonia*, *Brown.*
C. tricolor, (Gm.) *G. R. Gray.* Pl. enl. 33. f. 1.

* Employed in Botany.

^b Used in Entomology, ending in *us*.

STEPHANOPHORUS, *Strickl.* (1841). *Tanagra*, *Temm.* *Pyrrhula*, *Vieill.*

S. caeruleus, (*Vieill.*) *Strickl.* *T. diademata*, *Natt. Temm.*, Pl. col. 243.

CYPSNAGRA, *Less.* (1831). *Leucopygia*, *Swains.* (1837).

C. hirundinacea, *Less.* *L. ruficollis*, *Swains.* ?

Subfam. IV. FRINGILLINÆ.

ESTRELLA, *Swains.* (1827). *Loxigilla*, *Less.* (1831). *Loxia et Fringilla*, *L.*

E. astrild, (*L.*) *Swains.* *Vieill.* Ois. Chant., pl. 12.

AMADINA, *Swains.* (1827). *Fringilla*, *Gm.* *Coccothraustes*, *Vieill.*

Loxigilla, *Less.* *Pyrgita*, *Dum.* *Maja*, *Antiq.*

A. fasciata, (*Gm.*) *Swains.* *Brown's Ill.*, pl. 27.

SERMESTES, *Swains.* (1837).

S. cucullata, *Swains.*

ERYTHRURA, *Swains.* (1837). *Lonchura*^a, *Sykes* (1832). *Fringilla*, *Temm.*

E. prasina, (*Sparrm.*) *G. R. Gray.* *F. sphenura*, *Temm.*, Pl. col. 96. *E. viridis*, *Swains.* *E. quadricolor*, *Gm.*

PYTELIA, *Swains.* (1837).

P. elegans, (*Gm.*) *Swains.* *Gal. des Ois.*, pl. 64.

TIARIS, *Swains.* (1827). *Fringilla*, *Temm.*

T. ornata, (*Temm.*) *Swains.* Pl. col. 208.

CARDUELIS, (*Antiq.*) *Briss.* (1760). *Fringilla*, *L.* *Spinus*, *Koch.*

C. elegans, *Steph.* Pl. enl. 4. f. 1. *F. carduelis*, *L.*

CHRYSOMITRIS, *Boie* (1828). *Spinus*, (*Antiq.*) *Brehm* (1828).

Fringilla, *L.* *Carduelis*, *Steph.* *Ligurinus*, *Briss.*

C. spinus, (*L.*) *Boie.* Pl. enl. 485. f. 3.

CITRINELLA, *Bonap.* (1838). *Fringilla*, *L.* *Carduelis*, *Gould.*

Chrysomitris, *Boie.* *Spinus*, *Koch* (182?).

C. serinus, *Bonap.* Pl. enl. 658. f. 2. *F. citrinella*, *L.*

SERINUS, (*Antiq.*) *Brehm* (1828). *Fringilla*, *L.* *Carduelis*, *Dum.*

S. meridionalis, *Brehm.* Pl. enl. 658. f. 1. *F. serinus*, *L.* *S. flavescens*, *Gould.*

PAROARIA, *Bonap.* (1832). *Fringilla*, *Vieill.* *Loxia*, *Lath.*

P. cucullata, (*Lath.*) *Bonap.* Pl. enl. 103.

CANNABINA, *Brehm* (1828). *Fringilla*, *L.* *Linaria*^b, (*Antiq.*) *Briss.*

Linota, *Bonap.* (1838). *Ligurinus*, *Koch.*

C. linota, (*Gm.*) *G. R. Gray.* Pl. enl. 151. f. 1. *F. cannabina*, *L.*

^a Used in Ichthyology.

^b Employed in Botany.

- LIGURINUS, (Briss.) *Koch* (182?). *Chlorospiza*, *Bonap.* (1832).
Loxia, *L.* *Chloris*^a, (Antiq.) *Mähr.* (1752). *Coccothraustes*,
Cuv.
L. chloris, (*L.*) *Koch.* Pl. enl. 267. f. 2. *C. flavigaster*, *Swains.*
- PETRONIA, (*Ray*) *Bonap.* (1838). *Fringilla*, *L.* *Pyrgita*, *Boie.*
Coccothraustes, *Cuv.* *Passer*, *Koch.*
P. rupestris, *Bonap.* Pl. enl. 225. *F. petronia*, *L.*
- PASSER, (Antiq.) *Briss.* (1760). *Pyrgita*, *Cuv.* (1817). *Fringilla*, *L.*
P. domesticus, (*L.*) *Ray.* Pl. enl. 6. f. 1. 2.
- ATLAPETES, *Wagl.* (1831).
A. pileatus, *Wagl.*
- FRINGILLA, *L.* *Struthus*, *Boie* (1826). *Cœlebs*, *Cuv.* (1799,
1800). *Montifringilla*, *Antiq.*
F. cœlebs, *L.* Pl. enl. 54. f. 1.
- NIPHÆA, *Aud.* (1839). *Struthus*, (*Boie*) *Bonap.* (1838). *Em-*
beriza, *Gm.* *Passerina*, *Vieill.*
N. hiemalis, (*Gm.*) *Bonap.* *Em. nivalis*, *Wils.* *Am. Orn.*, pl. 16.
f. 6.
- MONTIFRINGILLA, *Brehm* (1828). *Fringilla*, *L.* *Chionospiza*,
Kaup. (1836).
M. nivalis, (*L.*) *Brehm.* *Gould's B. of Eur.*, pl.
- PASSERELLA, *Swains.* (1837). *Fringilla*, *Gm.* *Zonotrichia?* *Swains.*
P. iliaca, (*Merr.*) *Swains.* *F. rufa*, *Wils.* *Am. Orn.*, pl. 22. f. 4.
- ZONOTRICHIA, *Swains.* (1831). *Emberiza*, *Wils.* *Spiza*, *Bonap.*
Passerina, *Vieill.*
Z. leucophrys, (*Wils.*) *Swains.* *Wils.* *Am. Orn.*, pl. 31. f. 1.
- PASSERULUS, *Bonap.* (1838). *Fringilla*, *Wils.* *Zonotrichia?* *Jard.*
Passerina, *Vieill.* *Cynchramus*, *Boie.*
P. savanus, (*Wils.*) *Bonap.* *Wils.* *Am. Orn.*, pl. 34. f. 4. *P. sa-*
vannarum, *Vieill.*
- PEUCÆA, *Aud.* (1839). *Fringilla*, *Aud.* *Passerculus*, *Bonap.*
P. Bachmanni, *Aud.*
- COTURNICULUS, *Bonap.* (1838). *Fringilla*, *Wils.* *Spiza*, *Bonap.*
Cynchramus, *Boie.*
C. passerinus, (*Wils.*) *Bonap.* *Wils.* *Am. Orn.*, pl. 24. f. 5.
- EUSPIZA, *Bonap.* (1832). *Emberiza*, *Scop.*
E. melanocephala, (*Scop.*) *Bonap.* *Vieill.* *Ois. Chant.*, pl. 27.
- SPIZA, *Bonap.* (1828). *Emberiza*, *Gm.* *S. Tanagroïdes*, *Bonap.*
Passerina^a, *Vieill.* (1816). *Tanagra*, *L.* *Fringilla*, *Wils.*
S. cyanea, (*L.*) *Bonap.* *Am. Orn.*, pl. 6. f. 5.

* Employed in Botany.

- SPIZELLA**, *Bonap.* (1832). *Fringilla*, *Wils.* *Emberiza*, *Jard.* *Passerina*, *Vieill.* *Linaria*, *Boie.*
S. pusilla, (*Wils.*) *Bonap.* *Am. Orn.*, pl. 16. f. 2.
- AMMODRAMUS**, *Swains.* (1827). *Oriolus*, *Gm.* *Fringilla*, *Wils.* *Passerina*, *Vieill.* *Spiza*, *Bonap.*
A. caudacutus, (*Gm.*) *Swains.* *Wils. Am. Orn.*, pl. 34. f. 3.
- CHONDESTES**, *Swains.* (1831). *Fringilla*, *Say.* *Plectrophanes*, *Jard.* *Spiza Emberizoides*, *Bonap.*
C. grammaca, (*Say*) *Bonap. Amer. Orn.*, pl. 5. f. 3. *C. strigata*, *Swains.*
- ? **JUNCO**, *Wagl.* (1831). *Fringilla*, *Swains.*
J. cinereus, (*Swains.*) *G. R. Gray.* *J. phænotus*, *Wagl.*

Subfam. V. EMBERIZINÆ.

- EMBERIZA**, *L.* *Fringilla*, *L.* (1735). *Passerina*, *Vieill.* *Cynchramus*, *Boie.* *Citrinella et Hortulanus*, *Antiq.*
E. citrinella, *L.* *Pl. enl.* 30. f. 1.
- GUBERNATRIX**, *Less.* (1837). *Lophocorythus*, *G. R. Gray* (1840). *Emberiza*, *Temm.*
G. cristatella, (*Vieill.*) *G. R. Gray.* *E. gubernatrix*, *Temm.*, *Pl.* col. 63. *E. cristata*, *Swains.*
- FRINGILLARIA**, *Swains.* (1837). *Emberiza*, *Gm.* *Pyrgita*, *Less.*
F. capensis, (*Gm.*) *Swains.* *Pl. enl.* 664. f. 2. *P. flaviventris*, *Vieill.*
- CORYPHASPIZA**, *G. R. Gray* (1840). *Leptonyx*^a, *Swains.* (1837).
C. melanotis, (*Swains.*) *G. R. Gray.* *Swains.* 2 Cent. and a Quart., p. 314. fig. 62. (head and claw).
- MELOPHUS**, *Swains.* (1837). *Emberiza*, *J. E. Gray.*
M. Lathamii, (*Gray*) *G. R. Gray.* *E. cristata*, *Vigors.*
- PLOCEPASSER**, *Smith*, (1836). *Ploceus*, *Rüpp.* *Leucophrys*^b, *Swains.* (1837).
P. Mahali, *Smith.*
- AGROPHILUS**, *Swains.* (1837). *Ploceus*, *Rüpp.*
A. superciliosus, (*Rüpp.*) *Swains.* *Rüpp. Zool. Atl.*, pl. 15.
- SPINUS**, *Mähr.* (1752). *Cynchramus*, (*Antiq.*) *Bonap.* (1838).
Miliaria^b, *Brehm.* (1831). *Emberiza*, *L.*
S. miliaris, (*L.*) *G. R. Gray.* *Pl. enl.* 233. *M. europæa*, *Swains.*
- PLECTROPHANES**, *Meyer.* *Emberiza*, *L.* *Passerina*, *Vieill.* *Montifringilla*, *Ray.*
P. nivalis, (*L.*) *Meyer.* *Pl. enl.* 497. f. 1.

^a Employed in Mammalogy.^b Employed in Botany.

Subfam. VI. ALAUDINÆ.

ALAUDA, *L.*

A. arvensis, *L.* Pl. enl. 363. f. 1.

GALERIDA, *Boie.* *Alauda*, *L.*

G. cristata, (*L.*) *Boie.* Pl. enl. 503. f. 1.

OTOCORIS, *Bonap.* (1839). *Philammus*, *G. R. Gray* (1840).

Alauda, *L.* *Eremophila*^a, *Boie* (1828). *Phileremos*^b, *Brehm* (1831). *Brachonyx*, (*Sw.*) *Less.*

O. alpestris, (*L.*) *Bonap.* Pl. enl. 650. f. 2.

MELANOCORYPHA, *Boie* (1828). *Londra*, *Sykes* (1838) *Alauda*, *L.* *Calandra*, (*Antiq.*) *Less.* (1837).

M. calandra, (*L.*) *Boie.* *Edwards*, t. 268.

SAXILAUDA, *Less.* (1837). *Melanocorypha*, *Boie.* *Alauda*, *Pall.* *Tanagra*, *Sparrm.* *Calandra*, *Less.*

S. tartarica, (*Pall.*) *Less.* *T. sibirica*, *Sparrm.*, *Mus. Carls.*, fasc. i. pl. 19. *A. nigra*, *Falck.* *A. mutabilis*, *Forst.* *Tracal*, *Levaill.*

ERANA, *G. R. Gray* (1840). *Alauda*, *L.* *Calendula*^c, *Swains.* *Melanocorypha*, *Boie.*

E. crassirostris, (*Vieill.*) *G. R. Gray.* *Levaill.* *Ois. d'Afr.*, pl. 193. *C. magnirostris*, *Swains.*

MIRAFRA, *Horsf.* *Alauda*, *Temm.*

M. javanica, *Horsf.*

FRINGALAUDA, *Hodgs.* (1836).

F. nemoricola, *Hodgs.*

MEGALOPHONUS, *G. R. Gray.* *Corypha*^d, *G. R. Gray*, (1840). *Brachonyx*^e, *Swains.* *Alauda*, *Vieill.*

M. apiatus, (*Vieill.*) *G. R. Gray.* *Levaill.* *Ois. d'Afr.*, pl. 194. *A. clamosa*, *Steph.*

AGRODROMA, *Swains.* (1837). *Alauda*, *Temm.*

A. rufescens, (*Bechst.*) *Strickl.* *Temm.*, Pl. enl. 661. f. 1.

MACRONYX, *Swains.* *Alauda*, *L.* *Anthus*, *Temm.*

M. capensis, (*L.*) *G. R. Gray.* *Levaill.* *Ois. d'Afr.*, pl. 195. *M. flavicollis*, *Swains.*

CERTHILAUDA, *Swains.* (1827). *Corydalis*^d, *Temm.* *Alauda*, *Gm.*

C. africana, (*Gm.*) *G. R. Gray.* *Levaill.* *Ois. d'Afr.*, pl. 192. *C. longirostra*, *Swains.*

^a Previously used.

^b Similar to a word used in Entomology.

^c Employed in Botany, &c.

^d Used in Botany.

^e Previously used in Entomology.

Subfam. VII. PYRRHULINÆ.

PYRRHULAUDA, *Smith*. (1829). *Fringilla*, *Temm.* *Megalotis*^a, *Sw.* (1827).

P. australis, *Smith*, Ill. Zool. S. Afr., Aves, pl. 24.

ERYTHRINA, *Brehm* (1828). *Erythrospiza*, *Bonap.* (1830). *Erythrothorax*, *Brehm* (1831). *Hæmorrhous*, *Swains.* (1837). *Loxia*, *Pall.* *Pyrrhula*, *Temm.* *Corythus*, *Cuv.*

E. rubrifrons, *Brehm.* *Naum.*, tab. 113. f. 1. 2. *L. erythrina*, *Pall.*

LEUCOSTICTE, *Swains.* (1831). *Linaria*, *Swains.* *Erythrospiza*, *Bonap.*

L. tephrocotis, *Swains.* *Faun. B. Amer.*, pl. 50.

CRITHAGRA, *Swains.* (1827). *Loxia*, *L.* *Coccothraustes*, *Briss.* *C. sulphurata*, (*L.*) *Swains.* *Jard. and Selby's* Ill. Orn., t. 109. f. 1.

SPERMOPHILA^b, *Swains.* (1827). *Pyrrhula*, 2nd div. *Temm.* *Loxia*, *Spiz.*

S. falcistrota, (*Temm.*) *Swains.* Pl. col. 11. f. 2.

PYRRHULA, (*Antiq.*) *Mæhr.* (1752). *Loxia*, *L.* *Fringilla*, *Temm.* *P. vulgaris*, *Temm.* Pl. enl. 245. *L. pyrrhula*, *L.* *P. europæa*, *Vieill.*

STROBILOPHAGA, *Vieill.* (1816). *Corythus*, *Cuv.* (1817). *Loxia*, *L.* *Coccothraustes et Pinicola*, (*olim*) *Vieill.* (1807). *Fringilla*, *Licht.* *Densirostra*, *Wood.*

S. enucleator, (*L.*) *Vieill.* Pl. enl. 135. f. 1.

URAGUS, *Keys. et Bl.* (1840). *Loxia*, *Pall.* *Pyrrhula*, *Cuv.* *Corythus*, *Gould.* *Erythrospiza*, *Bonap.*

U. sibiricus, (*Pall.*) *K. et B.* *P. longicauda*, *Temm.* *Gould*, B. of Eur., pl.

Subfam. VIII. LOXINÆ.

LOXIA, *L.* *Curvirostra*, *Scop.* (1777). *Crucirostra*, *Cuv.* (1799-1800).

L. curvirostra, *L.* Pl. enl. 218. *Cr. vulgaris*, *Daud.* *C. abietina*, *Meyer.* *L. vulgaris*, *Ranz.*

PSITTIROSTRA, *Temm.* (1820). *Psittacopsis*, *Nitzsch.* (182?) *Loxia*, *Gm.* *Strobilophaga*, *Vieill.*

^a Previously used in Mammalogy.

^b Proposed in Mammalia, but not employed.

P. psittacea, (Gm.) *Swains*. *P. icterocephala*, *Temm.*, Pl. col. 457.
P. sandwicensis, *Steph.* *P. olivacea*, *Ranz.*

PARADOXORNIS, *Gould* (1836). *Suthora*, *Hodgs.* (1838). *Bathyrhynchus*, *Maclell.* (1838).
P. flavirostris, *Gould*, Icon. Av., i. pl. *S. nipalensis*, *Hodgs.* *B. brevirostris*, *Maclell.*

Subfam. IX. PHYTOTOMINÆ.

PHYTOTOMA, *Mol.*

P. rara, *Mol.*

HYREUS, *Steph.* (1815). *Loxia*, *Gm.* *Phytotoma*, *Daud.* *Pogonias*, *Rüpp.*

H. abyssinicus, (Lath.) *Steph.* *P. tridactyla*, *Daud.* Orn., xi. pl. 28. f. 1. *P. Brucii*, *Rüpp.*

Family V. COLIDÆ. *Colius*, *Briss.*

Subfam. I. COLINÆ.

COLIUS, *Briss.* (1760). *Loxia*, *L.*

C. capensis, *Gm.* Pl. enl. 282. f. 1. *L. colius*, *L.*

Family VI. MUSOPHAGIDÆ. *Musophaga*, *Isert.*

Subfam. I. MUSOPHAGINÆ.

TURACUS, *Cuv.* (1799–1800). *Touraco*, *Lacep.* (1800–1801).
Corythaix, *Ill.* (1811). *Opæthus*, *Vieill.* (1816). *Spelectos*,
Wagl. (1827). *Cuculo adfinis*, *Mæhr.* (1752). *Cuculus*, *L.*
Musophaga, *Temm.*

T. persa, (L.) *G. R. Gray.* *Edw.*, t. 7. *O. Buffoni*, *Vieill.* *O. africanus*, *Steph.*

MUSOPHAGA, *Isert.* (179?). *Phimus*, *Wagl.* (1827). *Cuculus*,
Shaw. *Crax*, *Griff.*

M. violacea, *Isert.* *Levaill.* Prom., t. 18. *C. regius*, *Shaw.*

CHIZÆRHIS, *Wagl.* (1827). *Coliphimus*, *Smith* (1836). *Phasianus*,
Lath. *Musophaga*, *Vieill.* *Corythaix*, *Less.*

C. africana, (Lath.) *G. R. Gray.* *Levaill.* Prom. et Guêp., pl. 20.
M. variegata, *Vieill.* *C. variegata*, *Wagl.*

Subfam. II. OPISTHOCOMINÆ.

OPISTHOCOMUS, *Hoffm.* (1811). *Orthocorys*, *Vieill.* (1816) *Phasianus*,
Gm. *Sasa*, *Vieill.*

O. cristatus, (Gm.) *Ill.* Pl. enl. 337.

Family VII. BUCEROTIDÆ. Buceros, L.

Subfam. I. BUCEROTINÆ.

EURYCEROS, *Less.* (1830).E. Prevostii, *Less.* Cent., pl. 74, et Illustr. de Zool., pl. 13.TRAGOPAN, *Mæhr.* (1752). Bucorvus, *Less.* (1831). Buceros, *Gm.*T. abyssinicus, (Gm.) *G. R. Gray.* Pl. enl. 779.BUCEROS, *L.* Caryocatactes, *Mæhr.* (1752). Hydrocorax, *Briss.* (1760).B. coronatus, *Shaw.* *Levaill.* Ois. d'Afr., pl. 234. 235.TOCKUS, *Less.* (1831). Buceros, *Gm.*T. erythrorhynchus, (Briss.) *Less.* Pl. enl. 260.Order III. SCANSORES, *Ill.* Picæ, p. *L.* Zygodactyli, *Vieill.* Prehensores, *Blainv.**Family I. RAMPHASTIDIDÆ. Ramphastos, L.*

Subfam. I. RAMPHASTIDINÆ.

RAMPHASTOS, *L.* Bucco, *Mæhr.* (1752). Tucana, *Briss.* (1760). Pica, *Gesn.*R. toco, *L.* Pl. enl. 82.PTEROGLOSSUS, *Ill.* (1811). Ramphastos, *L.*P. aracari, (L.) *Ill.* Pl. enl. 166.SELENIDERA, *Gould* (1837). Ramphastos, *L.* Pteroglossus, *Wagl.*S. Gouldii, (Natt.) *Gould.* *Gould's* Icon. Av., i. pl.AULACORHAMPHUS, *G. R. Gray* (1840). Aulacorhynchus ^a, *Gould* (1834). Ramphastos, *L.* Pteroglossus, *Sw.*A. sulcatus, (Swains.) *G. R. Gray.* *Gould's* Mon. Ramph., pl.*Family II. PSITTACIDÆ. Psittacus, L.*

Subfam. I. PEZOPORINÆ.

CORACOPSIS, *Wagl.* (1830). Psittacus, *L.* Muscarinus, *Less.* (1831).Vigorsia, *Swains.* (1837). Conurus, div. B. *Kuhl.*C. nigra, (L.) *Wagl.* *Edwards*, t. 5.^a Employed in Botany.

- PRIONITURUS, *Wagl.* (1830). *Psittacus*, *Vieill.* Conurus, div. D. *Kuhl.*
P. platurus, (*Vieill.*) *Wagl.* *P. setarius*, *Temm.*, Pl. col. 15.
- PLATYCERCUS, *Vigors* (1825). *Psittacus*, *Lath.* Conurus, div. D. *Kuhl.* *Psittacus*, 6th div. *Temm.* *Pezoporus*, *Cuv.*
P. Pennantii, (*Lath.*) *Vigors.* *Phill. Voy.*, pl. p. 154.
- NYMPHICUS, *Wagl.* (1830). *Calopsitta*, *Less.* (1831). *Leptolophus*, *Swains.* (1832). *Psittacus*, *Lath.*
N. novæ hollandiæ, (*Gm.*) *Wagl.* *Lear's Psitt.*, pl. 8. *L. auricomis*, *Swains.*
- PEZOPORUS, *Ill.* (1811). *Psittacus*, *Shaw.* Conurus, div. D. *Kuhl.*
Psittacus, 6th div. *Temm.*
P. formosus, (*Lath.*) *Ill.* *P. terrestris*, *Shaw's Zool. of N. H.*, pl. 3.
- PALÆORNIS, *Vigors* (1825). *Psittacus*, *L.* *Psittaca*, *Br.* Conurus, div. C. *Kuhl.*
P. Alexandri, (*L.*) *Vigors.* *Edw.*, t. 292.
- ? *Polytelis*^a, *Wagl.* (1830). *Psittacus*, *Swains.* *Palæornis*, *Vig. and Horsf.*
? Barrabandi, (*Swains.*) *Sw. Zool. Ill.*, xi. t. 59.
- EUPHEMA, *Wagl.* (1830). *Lathamus*, *Less.* (1830). *Nanodes*^b, *Vig. and Horsf.* (1826). *Psittacus*, *Lath.* Conurus, div. D. *Kuhl.* *Psittacus*, 6th div. *Temm.*
E. discolor, (*Lath.*) *Wagl.* *White's Journ.*, pl. p. 263.
- MELOPSITTACUS, *Gould* (1840). *Psittacus*, *Shaw.* *Nanodes*, *V. and H.* *Euphema*, *Wagl.*
M. undulatus, (*Shaw*) *Gould's Birds of Austr.*
- TRICHOGLOSSUS, *Vig. and Horsf.* (1826). *Psittacus*, *L.* *Australasia*, *Less.* (1831). Conurus, div. C. *Kuhl.*
T. hæmatodes, (*L.*) *Swains.* *Jard. and Selby's Ill.*, pl. 111.

Subfam. II. ARINÆ.

- ARA, *Briss.* (1760). *Psittacus*, *L.* *Macrocerus*, *Vieill.* (1816). *Sittace*, *Wagl.* *Arara*, *Spix.* (1824). *Psittacus*, 1st div. *Temm.* (1820).
A. ararauna, (*L.*) *G. R. Gray.* Pl. enl. 36.
- ANODORHYNCHUS, *Spix* (1824). *Psittacus*, *Lath.* *Macrocerus*, *Vieill.* *Psittacus*, 1st div. *Temm.*
A. hyacinthinus, (*Lath.*) *G. R. Gray.* *Shaw's Zool. Misc.*, pl. 609. *P. augustus*, *Shaw.* *A. Maximiliani*, *Spix.*

^a Used in Entomology, ending in *es*.^b Previously employed in Entomology.

- CONURUS, *Kuhl* (1820). *Psittaca*, *Briss.* (1760). *Psittacus*, *Shaw*.
Aratinga, *Spix* (1824). *Psittacara*, *Vigors* (1825). *Sittace*,
Wagl. (1830). *Macrocerus*, 2nd div. *Vieill.*
C. guianensis, (L.) *Kuhl.* *Levaill.* *Perr.*, pl. 14. 15.
- ENICOGNATHUS, *G. R. Gray* (1840). *Psittacara*, *King.* *Sittace*,
Wagl. *Leptorhynchus*, *Swains.** (1837). *Psittacaria*, *Meyen.*
E. leptorhynchus, (King,) *G. R. Gray.* *Lear's* Parrots, pl. 11.
P. rectirostra, *Meyen.* *L. ruficaudus*, *Swains.*

Subfam. III. LORINÆ.

- CHARMOSYNA, *Wagl.* (1830). *Psittapous*, *Less.* (1831). *Pyrrhodes*,
Swains. (1837). *Palæornis*, *Vigors.* *Psittacus*, *Gm.* *Buteo*,
Mähr. (1752)?
C. papuensis, (Gm.) *Wagl.* *Levaill.* *Perr.*, pl. 77.
- BROTOGERIS, *Vigors* (1826). *Psittacus*, *Lath.* *Trichoglossus*,
Wagl. Steph. *Coriphilus*, *Wagl.* (1830). *Lorius* et *Lathamus*,
Less.
B. pyrrhopterus, (Lath.) *Vigors*, *Zool. Journ. Suppl.*, pl. 4.
- LORIUS, *Briss.* (1760). *Domicella*, *Wagl.* (1830). *Psittacus*, *L.*
Conurus, div. *C. Kuhl.*
L. domicella, (L.) *Vigors.* *Pl. enl.* 119.
- EOS, *Wagl.* (1830). *Psittacus*, *Gm.*
E. indica, (Gm.) *Wagl.* *Pl. enl.* 143.
- ECLECTUS, *Wagl.* (1830). *Psittacus*, *Gm.*
E. grandis, (Gm.) *Wagl.* *Pl. enl.* 683.
- PSITTACODIS, *Wagl.* (1830). *Psittacus*, *L.* *Muscarinus*, *Less.*
Lorius, *Briss.*
P. paraguanus, (Gm.) *Wagl.*

Subfam. IV. PSITTACINÆ.

- TANYGNATHUS, *Wagl.* (1830). *Psittacus*, *Gm.* *Muscarinus*, *Less.*
(1831). *Erythrostomus*, *Swains.* (1837). *Conurus*, div. *C.*
Kuhl.
T. macrorhynchus, (Gm.) *Wagl.* *Pl. enl.* 713.
- TRICLARIA, *Wagl.* (1830). *Psittacus*, *Pr. Max.* *Erythrostomus*,
Swains. *Maximilicus*, *Less.* *Psittacus*, div. *A. Kuhl.*
T. cyanogaster, (Pr. Max.) *Wagl.* *P. melachitaceus*, *Spix*, *Av.*
Br., pl. 28.
- DEROPTYUS, *Wagl.* (1830). *Psittacus*, *L.* *Psittacus*, 5th div. *Temm.*
D. accipitrinus, (L.) *Wagl.* *Pl. enl.* 526.

* Previously employed.

- PSITTACUS, *L.* Jaco, *Less.* Psittacus, 6th div. *Temm.*
P. erithacus, *L.* Pl. enl. 311.
- ? *Psittacus*, *Swains.*
 ? *Fieldii*, (*Swains.*)
- CHRYSOTIS, *Swains.* (1837). *Psittacus*, *L.* *Androglossus*, *Vigers?*
 (1825). *Amazona*, *Less.* (1831).
C. amazonicus, (*Gm.*) *Swains.* Pl. enl. 130.
- PIONUS, *Wagl.* (1830). *Psittacus*, *L.*
P. menstruus, (*L.*) *Wagl.* Pl. enl. 584.
- POICEPHALUS, *Swains.* (1837). *Psittacus*, *L.* *Pionus*, β , *Wagl.*
Pœocephalus, *Strickl.* (1841).
P. senegalus, (*L.*) *G. R. Gray.* Pl. enl. 288. *P. senegalensis*, *Sw.*
- ? *Psittacus*, *Scop.* *Geoffroy* et *Caicas*, *Less.* *Psittacula*, *Wagl.* *Psittacus*, div. A. *Kuhl.*
 ? *pileatus*, (*Scop.*). *P. mitratus*, *Pr. Max.* *Temm.* Pl. col. 207.
- AGAPORNIS, *Selby* (1836). *Psittacus*, *Kuhl.* *Psittacula*, div. B. *Kuhl.* *Poicephalus*, *Swains.*
A. Swinderiana, (*Kuhl*) *Selby*, Nat. Libr. Parr., pl. xi.
- PSITTACULA, *Briss.* (1760). *Psittacus*, *Lath.* *Psittaculus*, *Spix*
 (1824).
P. passerina, (*L.*) *Kuhl.* Pl. enl. 455. f. 1. *P. cyanopterus*,
Swains.
- NASITERNA, *Wagl.* (1830). *Micropsitta*, *Less.* (1831). *Psittacus*,
Quoy et Gaim.
N. pygmæa, (*Quoy et Gaim.*) *Wagl.* *Voy. de l'Astrol.*, pl.

Subfam. V. CACATUINÆ.

- CACATUA, *Briss.* (1760). *Psittacus*, *L.* *Plectolophus*, *Vieill.*
 (1816). *Kakatoe*, *Cuv.* (1799–1800), *Kuhl.* *Psittacus*, 7th
 div. *Temm.*
C. philippinarum, (*Gm.*) *G. R. Gray.* Pl. enl. 191.
- CALYPTORHYNCHUS, *Vig. and Horsf.* (1826). *Banksianus*, *Less.*
 (1831). *Psittacus*, *Lath.* *Cacatua*, *Vieill.* *Plectolophus*,
Swains. *Kakatoe*, div. D. *Kuhl.*
C. Banksii, (*Lath.*) *V. and H.* *Phill.* *Voy. Bot. Bay*, pl. in p. 267.
- CALLOCEPHALON, *Less.* (1837). *Corydon*^a, *Wagl.* (1830). *Plectolophus*, *Swains.* *Calyptorhynchus*, *V. and H.* *Psittacus*,
Lath.
C. galeatum, (*Lath.*) *G. R. Gray.* *Lath. Synop. supp.*, xi. t. 140.
C. australe, *Less.*

^a Previously used in Ornithology.

- LICMETIS, *Wagl.* (1830). *Psittacus*, *Kuhl.* *Cacatua*, *Less.*
L. tenuirostris, (*Kuhl*) *Wagl.* *P. nasicus*, *Temm.* Pl. col. 331.
- MICROGLOSSUM, *Geoffr.* (1809). *Probosciger*, *Kuhl* (1820).
Solenoglossus, *Ranz.* (1823). *Eurhynchus*, *Latr.* (1825).
Psittacus, *Gm.* *Cacatua*, *Vieill.* *Psittacus*, 2nd div. *Temm.*
Microglossus, *Wagl.*
M. aterrimum, (*Gm.*) *Geoffr.* *Edw.*, t. 316. *P. gigas*, *Lath.*
- NESTOR, *Wagl.* (1830). *Psittacus*, *Forst.* *Plyctolophus*, *Gould.*
Psittacus, div. D. *Kuhl.* *Centrourus*, *Swains.* (1837). *Centrurus*, *Strickl.* (1841).
N. hypopolius, (*Forst.*) *Wagl.* *Ps. Nestor*, *Lath.* *Ps. australis*,
Shaw, *Mus. Lev.*, p. 87. *P. meridionalis*, *Gm.*
- DASYPTILUS, *Wagl.* (1830). *Psittrichas*, *Less.* (1831). *Centrourus*, *Swains.* *Psittacus*, *Less.*
D. Pecquetii, (*Less.*) *Wagl.* *Less.* Ill. Zool., pl. 1.

Family III. PICIDÆ. *Picus*, L. et *Bucco*, L.

Subfam. I. BUCCONINÆ.

- LAIMODON, *G. R. Gray* (1841). *Pogonias*^a, *Ill.* (1811). *Bucco*,
L. *Pogonia*, *Vieill.* (1816). *Pogonius*, *Leach.*
L. dubius, (*Gm.*) *G. R. Gray.* Pl. enl. 602.
- BUCCO, *L.* *Capito*, *Vieill.*
B. grandis, *Gm.* Pl. enl. 871.
- BARBATULA, *Less.* (1837). *Bucco*, *Bodd.* *Barbions*, *Less.* (1831).
B. nana, (*Bodd.*) *G. R. Gray.* *B. parvus*, *Gm.* Pl. enl. 746. f. 2.
B. barbatula, *Temm.*
- PSILOPOGON, *Boie* (1835). *Bucco*, *Mull.*
P. pyrolophus, *Mull.* Pl. col. 597.
- CAPITO, *Vieill.* (1816). *Capito*, 2nd div. *Temm.* (1820). *Nyctactes*, *Gloger* (1827). *Micropogon*, *Temm.* (1827?). *Bucco*, *L.*
C. cayanensis, (*Briss.*) *Vieill.* Pl. enl. 206. f. 1.
- CALORAMPHUS, *Less.* (1839). *Megalorhynchus*, *Eyton* (1839).
Micropogon, *Temm.*
C. Lathamii, (*Gm.*) *G. R. Gray.* *C. sanguinolentus*, *Less.* *M. fuliginosus*, *Temm.* *M. spinosus*, *Eyton.*
- TRACHYPHONUS, *Ranz.* (1823). *Polysticte*, *Smith* (1835). *Micropogon*, *Temm.* *Bucco*, *Rüpp.* *Tamatia*, *Ehrend.* *Picus*, *Gm.*
T. cafer, (*Gm.*) *G. R. Gray.* *Levaill.* *Prom.*, pl. 32. *T. Vailantii*, *Ranz.* *M. sulphuratus*, *Lafr.* *P. quopopa*, *Smith.*

^a Previously used in Ichthyology.

Subfam. II. PICUMNINÆ.

- PICUMNUS, *Temm.* (182?). *Asthenurus*, *Swains.* (1827). *Piculus*,
J. Geoffr. (1832). *Picus*, *Lath.* Yunx, *Temm.*
P. minutissimus, (Gm.) *Temm.* Pl. enl. 786. f. 1.
- MICROCOLAPTES, *G. R. Gray* (1840). *Picumnus*, 2nd div. *Temm.*
M. abnormis, (Temm.) *G. R. Gray.* Pl. col. 371. f. 3.
- SASIA, *Hodgs.* (1836). (Non vidi.)
S. ochracea, *Hodgs.*
- VIVIA, *Hodgs.* (183?).
V. nipalensis, *Hodgs.*

Subfam. III. PICINÆ.

- PICOIDES, *Lacep.* (1800-1801). *Picus*, *L.* *Tridaetylia*, *Steph.*
(1815). *Dendrocopus*, *Koch.* *Apternus*, *Swains.* (1831).
Picus, 2nd div. *Temm.*
P. tridactylus, (L.) *G. R. Gray.*
- HEMICERCUS, *Swains.* (1837). *Picus*, *Reinw.* *Dryocopus*, 3rd
div. *Boie.*
H. concretus, (Reinw.) *Swains.* *Temm.* Pl. col. 90.
- CAMPEPHILUS, *G. R. Gray*, (1840). *Picus*, *L. Sw.* *Dryocopus*,
2nd div. *Boie.*
C. principalis, (L.) *G. R. Gray.* Pl. enl. 690.
- DENDROBATES, *Swains.* (1837). *Picus*, *Ill.*
D. fulviscapus, (Ill.) *Swains.* *Levaill.* Ois. d'Afr., pl. 253.
- PICUS, *L.* *Dryobates*, *Boie* (1826). *Dendrocopus*, *Koch*
Swains.
P. major, *L.* Pl. enl. 196. *P. pipra*, *Macgill.*

Subfam. IV. DRYOCOPINÆ.

- CAMPETHERA, *G. R. Gray* (1841). *Dendromus*^a, *Swains.* *Picus*,
Swains.
C. brachyrhyncha, (Swains.) *G. R. Gray.*
- DRYOCOPUS, *Boie* (1826). *Picus*, *L.* *Dryotomus*, *Swains.* (1831).
Diomedea, *Mahr.* (1752)?
D. martius, (L.) *Boie.* Pl. enl. 596.
- CHLORONERPES, *Swains.* (1837). *Picus*, *Swains.*
C. rubiginosus, *Swains.* Zool. Ill., pl. 14.
- CHRYSOPTILUS, *Swains.* (1831). *Picus*, *Gm.* *Gecinus*, p. *Boie.*
C. cayanensis, (Gm.) *Swains.* Pl. enl. 613.

^a Used in Mammalogy.

MELANERPES, *Swains.* (1831). Picus, *L.* Dryobates, *Boie.*
M. erythrocephalus, (*L.*) *Swains.* Pl. enl. 117.

TRIPSURUS, *Swains.* (1837). Picus, *Vieill.*
T. flavifrons, (*Vieill.*) *Swains.* *Spix*, Av. Br., pl. 25. f. 2.

Subfam. V. CELEINÆ.

GEVINUS, *Boie* (1831). Picus, *L.* Cornix, *Mähr.* (1752)? Brachylophus, *Swains.* (1837). Colaptes, (*Sw.*) *Brehm.*
G. viridis, (*L.*) *Boie.* Pl. enl. 371. 879.

HEMILOPHUS, *Swains.* (1837). Picus, *Temm.*
H. pulverulentus, (*Temm.*) *Swains.* *Temm.* Pl. col. 389.

CELEUS, *Boie* (1831). Picus, *L.* Malacolophus, *Swains.* (1831).
C. flavescens, (*Gm.*) *Boie.* *Spix*, Av. Br., pl. 49.

MEIGLYPTES, *Swains.* (1837). Picus, *Horsf.*
M. tristis, (*Horsf.*) *G. R. Gray.* P. poicilolophus, *Temm.* Pl. col. 197. f. 1.

TIGA, *Kaup* (1836). Chrysonotus, *Swains.* (1837). Picus, *Horsf.*
T. tridactyla, (*Swains.*) *Strickl.* P. tiga, *Horsf.*

BRACHYPTERNUS, *Strickl.* (1841). Picus, *L.*
B. aurantius, (*L.*) *Strickl.* P. bengalensis, *Gm.*

CENTURUS, *Swains.* (1837). Picus, *L.*
C. carolinus, (*L.*) *G. R. Gray.* Pl. enl. 597. P. carolinensis, *Swains.*

LEUCONERPES, *Swains.* (1837). Picus, *Vieill.*
L. dominicanus, (*Vieill.*) *G. R. Gray.* *Spix*, Av. Br., pl. 50. P. candidus, *Otto.* P. melanopterus, *Pr. Max.* P. bicolor, *Swains.*

Subfam. VI. COLAPTINÆ.

COLAPTES, *Swains.* (1837). Picus, *L.*
C. auratus, (*L.*) *Swains.* Pl. enl. 693.

GEOCOLAPTES, *Burch.* (18??). Picus, *Lath.*
G. olivaceus, (*Lath.*) *G. R. Gray.* *Levaill.* Ois. d'Afr., pl. 254. 255. P. arator, *Cuv.* G. terrestris, *Burch.*

Subfam. VII. YUNCINÆ.

YUNX, *L.* Torquilla, *Briss.* (1760). Cuculus, p. *L.* (1735).
Y. torquilla, *L.* Pl. enl. 698.

Family IV. CUCULIDÆ. Cuculus, *L.*

Subfam. I. INDICATORINÆ.

INDICATOR, *Vieill.* (1816). Prodotes, *Nitzsch.* (182?). Cuculus, *Gm.*
I. major, *Vieill.* C. indicator, *Gm.* *Levaill.* Ois. d'Afr., pl. 241.

Subfam. II. SAUROTHERINÆ.

- GEOCOCCYX, *Wagl.* (1831). Cuculus, *Licht.* Saurothera, *Less.*
 Leptostoma, *Swains.* (1837 ?). Diplopterus, *Boie.*
G. viaticus, (*Licht.*) *Wagl.* *S. Bottæ* et *californiana*, *Less.* *S.*
longicauda, *Swains.* (1824 ?). *Ann. du Mus.* 1835, pl. ix.
 SAUROTHERA, *Vieill.* (1816). Coccyzus, 1st div. *Temm.* (1820).
 Cuculus, *L.* Coûa, 2nd div. *Cuv.* (1817).
S. vetula, (*L.*) *Vieill.* Pl. enl. 772.

Subfam. III. COCCYZINÆ.

- CENTROPUS, *Ill.* (1811). Polophilus, *Leach* (1814). Corydonyx,
Vieill. (1816). Cuculus, *L.*
C. senegalensis (*L.*) *Strickl.* *C. ægyptius*, *Gm.* *C. nigrorufus*,
Cuv. *Levaill.* Ois. d'Afr., pl. 220.
 COÛA, (*Levaill.*) *Cuv.* (1817). Serisomus, *Swains.* (1837). Coc-
 cyzus, *Temm.* Cuculus, *L.*
C. madagascariensis, (*Gm.*) *Cuv.* Pl. enl. 815.
 PIAYA, *Less.* (1831). Coccyzus, *Vieill.* Coccyzus, 2nd div. *Temm.*
 Macropus, *Spix.* Cuculus, *L.*
P. cayana, (*L.*) *Less.* Pl. enl. 211. *C. macrocerus*, *Vieill.* *C.*
cayanensis, *Swains.*
 COCCYZUS, *Vieill.* (1816). Coccyzon, *Gloger* (1827). Cureus,
Boie (1831). Erythroprys, *Swains.* (1837). Coccygius,
Nitzsch (1840). Piaya, *Less.* Cuculus, *L.* Cuculus, 3rd div.
Cuv. (1817 et 1829).
C. americanus, (*L.*) *Vieill.* Pl. enl. 816.
 COCCYCUA, *Less.* (1831).
C. monacha, (*Cuv.*) *Less.*
 DIPLOPTERUS, *Boie* (1826). Macropus, *Spix* (1824). Dromo-
 coccyx, *Pr. Max.?* Cuculus, *L.*
D. nævius, (*L.*) *Boie.* Pl. enl. 812.
 GUIRA, *Less.* (1831). Octopteryx, *Kaup* (1836). Ptiloleptus,
Swains. (1837). Crotophaga, *Vieill.* Coccyzus, 2nd div.
Temm. Cuculus, *Gm.* Cuculus, 5th div. *Cuv.* (1829).
G. piririgua, (*Vieill.*) *Strickl.* *C. guira*, *Gm.* *P. cristatus*, *Swains.*

Subfam. IV. CROTOPHAGINÆ.

- CROTOPHAGA, *L.* Crotophagus, *Briss.* (1760).
C. ani, *L.* Pl. enl. 102. f. 2.
 DASYLOPHUS, *Swains.* (1837).
D. superciliosus, *Swains.*

ZANCILOSTOMUS, *Swains.* (1837). Phœnicophaus, *Horsf.*
Z. javanicus, (Horsf.) *Swains.*

PHÆNICOPHAUS, *Vieill.* (1816). Melias, *Gloger* (1827). Cuculus,
L. Malcoha, (Levaill.) *Cuv.* (1817).
P. pyrrhocephalus, (Forst.) *Vieill.* Gal. des Ois., pl. 37. P. leucogaster, *Dum.*

TACCOCUA, *Less.* (1831).
T. Leschenaultii, *Less.*

CARPOCOCYX, *G. R. Gray* (1841). Calobates^a, *Temm.*
C. radiceus, (Temm.) *G. R. Gray.* *Temm.* Pl. col. 538.

IDIOCOCYX, *Temm.*
I. (Type not yet mentioned.)

RHINORTHA, *Vigors* (1830). Bubutus, *Less.* (1831). Anadænus,
Swains. (1837). Phœnicophaus, *Raffl.* Cuculus, *Cuv.* Coccyzus, *J. E. Gray.*

R. chlorophæa, (Raffl.) *V. and H.* B. Isidori, *Less.* *Belanger,*
Voy., pl. 2. ♂. C. sumatrensis, *Cuv.* C. badius, *J. E. Gray.*
Zool. Misc., pl. 9. B. Duvaucelii, *Less.* P. viridirostris,
Eyton.

SCYTHROPS, *Lath.* (1790).
S. novæ hollandiæ, *Lath.* *White's Journ.*, pl. 5. S. australasiæ,
Steph. S. australia, *Swains.*

Subfam. V. CUCULINÆ.

EUDYNAMYS, *Vig. and Horsf.* (1826). Surniculus, *Less.* (1831).
'Dynamene, *Vig. and Horsf.* *Swains.* Cuculus, L. Coccystes, *Gloger* (182 ?). Cuculus, 3rd div. *Cuv.* (1817). 2nd div. (1829).

E. orientalis, (L.) *V. and H.* Pl. enl. 274. f. 1.

OXYLOPHUS, *Swains.* (1837). Edolius^b, *Less.* (1831). Pseudornis,
Hodgs. (1839). Cuculus, L. Cuculus, 2nd div. *Cuv.* (1829).
O. ater, (Steph.) *G. R. Gray.* *Levaill.* Ois. d'Afr., pl. 209. O.
Vaillantii, *Swains.*

CUCULUS, L.
C. canorus, L. Pl. enl. 811.

CHRYSOCOCYX, *Boie* (1826). Chalcites, *Less.* (1831). Lampro-
morpha, *Vigors* (1831). Cuculus, *Lath.* Cuculus, 2nd div.
Cuv. (1817). *Vig. and Horsf.* (1826), 4th div. *Cuv.* (1829).
C. cupreus, (Lath.) *Boie.* *Shaw, Lev. Mus.*, pl.

^a Similar to a word used in Entomology.

^b Previously proposed by Cuvier.

- ? LEPTOSOMUS, *Vieill.* (1816). Cuculus, *Gm.* Bucco, *Steph.*
L. afer, (Gm.) *G. R. Gray*. Pl. enl. 587. *L. viridis*, *Vieill.* *B.*
africanus, *Steph.*

Order IV. COLUMBÆ, *Lath.* Gyratones, *Bonap.*

Family COLUMBIDÆ. *Columba*, *L.*

Subfam. I. TRERONINÆ.

- PTILONOPUS, *Swains.* (1825). *Columba*, *Gm.* Ptilopus? *Strickl.*
P. purpuratus, (Gm.) *Swains.* *Temm.* Pig., pl. 34.
 TRERON, *Vieill.* (1816). Vinago, *Cuv.* (1817). Toria, *Hodgs.*
 (1836). Palumbus, *Mæhr.* (1752)? *Columba*, *L.* Colom-
 bar, *Levaill.*
T. aromatica, (Gm.) *G. R. Gray*. Pl. enl. 163. *Temm.* Pig., pl. 5.
C. curvirostra, *Gm.*
 SPHENOCERCUS, *G. R. Gray* (1840). Sphenurus^a, *Swains.* (1837).
Columba, *Temm.* Treron, *Steph.* Columbar, *Less.* Vinago,
Vigors.
S. oxyurus, (Temm.) *G. R. Gray*. Pl. col. 240. *S. semitorqua-*
tus, *Swains.*

Subfam. II. COLUMBINÆ.

- CARPOPHAGA, *Selby* (1835). *Columba*, *L.* Muscadivores, *Less.*
Ducula, *Hodgs.* (1836).
C. ænea, (L.) *Selby.* *Temm.* Pig., pl. 3. et 4.
 ———? *Lophorhynchus*^b, *Swains.* (1837). *Columba*, *Shaw.*
L. antarcticus, (Shaw). ? Zool. of N. Holl., pl. 5. *C. dilopha*, *Temm.*
COLUMBA, *L.* Palumbus, *Ray.*
C. palumbus, *L.* Pl. enl. 316.
 VERRULIA, *Flem.* (1822). Geophilus, *Selby* (1835). Colom-
 galles, *Less.* Colombi-gallines, *Levaill.* Goura, *Steph.* Co-
 lumba, *Temm.*
V. carunculata, (Temm.) *Flem.* *Levaill.* Ois. d'Afr., pl. 278.
 ALECTRÆNAS, *G. R. Gray* (1840). *Columba*, *Gm.* Colomgalles,
Less. (1831).
A. franciæ, (Gm.) *G. R. Gray.* *Levaill.* Ois. d'Afr., pl. 267.
C. jubata, *Wagl.*
 ECTOPISTES, *Swains.* (1827). *Columba*, *L.* CEnas et Turtur,
Briss. Columbi turtures, *Less.* (1831).
E. migratorius, (L.) *Swains.* *Wils.* Am. Orn., pl. 44. f. 1.

^a Previously employed ending in *a*.

^b Previously proposed for a generic name in Ornithology.

- GEOPHELIA, *Swains.* (1837). Columba, *L.* Peristera, *Boie.*
G. striata, (L.) *G. R. Gray.* Col. malaccensis, *Gm. Temm.*
 Fig., pl. 47. *G. lineata*, *Swains.*
- MACROPYGIA, *Swains.* (1837). Columba, *L.* Turtur, *Briss.* Ectopistes, *Less.*
M. amboinensis, (L.) *G. R. Gray.* C. phasianellus, *Temm.* Pl. col. 100.
- ŒNA, *Selby* (1837). Columba, *L.* Ectopistes? *Selby.*
Œ. capensis, (L.) *Selby.* Pl. enl. 140. C. atrogularis, *Wagl.*
- PETROPHASSA, *Gould.* (1841).
P. albipennis, *Gould* B. of Austr. pl.
- TURTUR, (Ray) *Selby* (1835). Columba, *L.* Peristera, *Boie* (1828).
T. auritus, *Ray.* Pl. enl. 394. C. turtur, *L.* T. migratorius, *Selby.*

Subfam. III. GOURINÆ.

- COLUMBINA, *Spix* (1825). Columba, *Wagl.*
C. strepitans, *Spix.* Av. Br. ii., pl. 75. f. 1.
- ZENAIDA, *Bonap.* (1838). Columba, *Bonap.* Peristera, *Selby.*
Z. amabilis, *Bonap.* Am. Orn., pl. 17. f. 2. C. zenaida, *Bonap.*
- CHAMÆPELIA, *Swains.* (1827), 'Columbi-gallina, *Vieill.* *Boie* (1826). Columbi gallines, *Less.* (1831). C. colins, *Less.* (1837). Columbina, *Spix.* Goura, *Steph.* Columba, *L.*
C. passerina, (L.) *Swains.* Pl. enl. 243.
- PERISTERA, *Swains.* (1827), *Selby* (1835). Leptoptila, *Swains.* (1837). Goura, *Steph.* Columba, *Temm.*
P. cinerea, (Temm.) *Swains.*
- PHAPS, *Selby* (1835). Peristera, *Swains.* (1837). Columbines, *Less.* Columba, *Lath.*
P. chalcopetra, (Lath.) *Selby.* *Temm.* Fig., pl. 8.
- STARNENAS, *Bonap.* (1838). Columba, *L.* Turtur, *Less.* Columbi-perdix, *Levaill.* Lophyrus, *Less.* Goura, *Steph.* Geophilus,? *Selby.*
S. cyanocephala, (L.) *Bonap.* Pl. enl. 174.
- CALŒNAS, *G. R. Gray* (1840). Columba, *Gm.* Les nicombars, *Less.* Goura, *Steph.* Geophilus, *Selby.* Colombi gallines, *Levaill.*
C. nicobarica, (L.) *G. R. Gray.* Pl. enl. 491. C. gallus, *Wagl.*
- GOURA, *Steph.* (1819). Lophyrus, *Vieill.* (1816). Megapelia, *Kaup* (1836). Ptilophyrus, *Swains.* (1837). Columba, *L.* Phasianus, *Briss.* Columbi galline, *Cuv.* Columbi hocco, *Levaill.*
G. coronata, (L.) *Steph.* Pl. enl. 118.

Order V. GALLINÆ, L. Gallinacées, *Lacep.*
Rasores, *Ill.*

Family I. CRACIDÆ. *Crax*, L.

Subfam. I. PENELOPINÆ.

CHAMÆPETES, *Wagl.* (1832). Ortalida, *Merr.*

C. Goudotii, (*Less.*) *Wagl.*

SALPIZA, *Wagl.* (1832). Gallopavo, *Briss.* Penelope, *Gm.*

S. marail, (*Gm.*) *Wagl.* Pl. enl. 338.

PENELOPE, *Merr.* Guanus, *Edw.* Gallopavo, *Briss.* *Crax*, *Jacq.*

Gouan, *Lacep.* (1800-1801).

P. pipile, (*Jacq.*) *Gm.* *Jacq.* Beitr., pl. xi. *P. jacatinga*, *Spix.*

ORTALIDA, *Merr.* Phasianus, *Lath.*

O. motmot, (*Gm.*) *Wagl.* Pl. enl. 146. *P. parraqua*, *Lath.*

Subfam. II. CRACINÆ.

CRAX, L.

C. alector, L.

OURAX, *Cuv.* (1817). *Crax*, L. Pauxi, *Temm.* Lophocerus, *Swains.* (1837).

O. pauxi, (L.) *Cuv.* Pl. enl. 78.

MITU, (*Marcg.*) *Less.* (1831). *Crax*, *Lath.* Ourax, (*Cuv.*) *Swains.*
Mitua, *Strickl.* (1841). *Mutu*, *Antiq.*

M. galeata, (*Lath.*) *Less.* Pl. col. 153. *C. tomentosa*, *Spix.* *O. erythrorhynchus*, *Swains.*

Family II. MEGAPODIDÆ. *Megapodius*, Quoy et Gaim.

TALEGALLUS, *Less.* (1826). *Alectura*, *Lath.* Talegalla, *Less.*
(1828). *Meleagris*, *Jamies.* *Catheturus*, *Swains.* (1837).

T. Cuvieri, *Less.* Voy. de la Coqu. Zool., pl. 38.

LEIOPA, *Gould* (1840).

L. ocellata, *Gould.* Birds of Austr., pl.

MEGAPODIUS, *Quoy et Gaim.* (1824).

M. La Peyrousi, *Q. et G.* Voy. de l'Uranie, pl. 33.

? MESITES, *J. Geoffr.* (1838). (Non vidi.)

M. variegata, *J. Geoffr.* Mag. de Zool. 1839, Ois., pl. 5 et 6.

ALECTHELIA, *Less.* (1826) (nec *Swains.*).

A. D'Urvillei, *Less.* Voy. de la Coqu., pl. 37.

Family III. PHASIANIDÆ. Phasianus et Pavo, L.

Subfam. I. PAVONINÆ.

POLYPLECTRON, *Temm.* (1815). Diplelectron, *Vieill.* (1816). Pavo, *L.*
P. bicalcaratum, (*L.*) *Temm.* Pl. enl. 492. *P. chinquis*, *Temm.*

CROSSOPTILON, *Hodgs.* (1838). Phasianus, ? *Hodgs.*
C. tibetanus, *Hodgs.* Journ. Asiat. Soc. Beng. viii., t. 46.

PAVO, *L.*
P. cristatus, *L.* Pl. enl. 433.

Subfam. II. PHASIANINÆ.

ARGUS, *Temm.* (1815). Phasianus, *L.*
A. giganteus, *Temm.* *A. pavoninus*, *Vieill.* Gal. des Ois., pl. 203.
 Malay peacock, *Lath.* Hist.

PHASIANUS, *L.* Tetrao, p., *L.* (1735).
P. colchicus, *L.* Pl. enl. 121. 122.
P. torquatus, *Gm.* *P. albotorquatus*, *Bonn.*
P. versicolor, *Vieill.* Gal. des Ois., pl. 205. *P. Diardi*, *Temm.*
P. Wallichii, (*Hardw.*) *G. R. Gray.* Linn. Trans. xv., pl. *P. Sta-*
cei, *Vigors.*
P. Soemmeringii, *Temm.* Pl. col. 487.

SYRMATICUS, *Wagl.* (1832). Phasianus, *J. E. Gray.* Phasianus,
 3rd div. *Temm.*
S. Reevesii, (*J. E. Gray*) *Wagl.* Ill. Ind. Zool., pl. *P. veneratus*,
Temm.

THAUMALEA, *Wagl.* (1832). Chrysolophus, *J. E. Gray* (1833–
 1834). Nycthemerus, *Swains.* Phasianus, *L.* 3rd div. *Temm.*
 (1820).
T. picta, (*L.*) *Wagl.* Pl. enl. 217.
T. Amherstiae, (*Leadb.*) *Wagl.* Linn. Trans. xvi., pl. 15.

Subfam. III. GALLINÆ.

EUPLOCOMUS, *Temm.* (182 ?) 'Houppifères, *Temm.*' *Cuv.* (1817).
Lophura, *Flem.* (1822). Gallophasis, *Hodgs.* (1827). *Ma-*
cartneya, *Less.* (1831). *Gennæus*, *Wagl.* (1832). *Nycthe-*
merus, *Swains.* (1834). *Spicifer*, *Kaup* (1836). Phasianus,
L. 2nd div. *Temm.* (1820). *Gallus*, 2nd div. *Temm.* (1815).
E. ignitus, (*Shaw*) *G. R. Gray.* Embas. to China, pl. 13. *G.*
Macartneyi, *Temm.* *Ph. rufus*, *Raffl.* ♀.
E. Vieilloti, *G. R. Gray.* *G. ignitus*, *Vieill.* Gal. des Ois., pl.
 207. ♂. *E. ignitus*, Ill. Ind. Zool., pl. ♀.
E. nycthemerus, (*L.*) *J. E. Gray.* Pl. enl. 123. 124. *N. argen-*
tatus, *Swains.* *P. lineatus*, *Jard. and Selby's* Ill. Orn., n. s.,
 pl. 12.

- E. lineatus, (Lath.) *G. R. Gray*. P. Reynaudi, *Less. Belang.*
Voy. Ind. Or. Zool., pl. viii. et ix.
- E. Hamiltoni, (J. E. Gray) *G. R. Gray*. Ill. Ind. Zool., pl. P.
Latham, *J. E. Gray*. P. alboeristatus, *Vigors*.
- ALECTROPHASIS, *G. R. Gray*. (1841). Lophophorus, *Temm.* Mon-
naulus, *Vieill.* Lophyrus, *Steph.* Euplocomus, *J. E. Gray*.
Phasianus, *Lath.*
- A. leucomelanos, (Lath.) *G. R. Gray*. L. Cuvieri, *Temm.* Pl.
col. 1. M. melanion, *Vieill.*
- A. erythrophthalmus, (Raffl.) *G. R. Gray*.
- A. pyronotus, *G. R. Gray*. E. erythrophthalmus, *J. E. Gray*.
Ill. Ind. Zool., pl.
- A. purpureus, (J. E. Gray) *G. R. Gray*. Ill. Ind. Zool., pl.
- A. muthura, (J. E. Gray) *G. R. Gray*.
- A. Crawfordii, (J. E. Gray) *G. R. Gray*.
- GALLUS, *L.* Gallina, *L.* (1735). Alektor, *Bechst.* Phasianus, *Gm.*
G. Bankiva, *Temm.* *Jard. and Selby's* Ill. Orn., t. 139.
- SATYRA, *Less.* (Août 1828). Tragopan, *Cuv.* (Oct. 1828). Ce-
riornis, *Swains.* (1837). Penelope, *Gm.* Meleagris, *L.* Pha-
sianus, *Briss.*
- S. cornuta, (Briss.) *G. R. Gray*. M. satyra, *L.* Edwards, t. 116.
S. Latham et Pennantii, *J. E. Gray*. Ill. Ind. Zool., pl.
- S. melanocephala, *J. E. Gray*. Ill. Ind. Zool. pl. S. nepalensis,
J. E. Gray. T. Hastingsii, *Vigors*.
- S. Temminckii, *J. E. Gray*. Ill. Ind. Zool., pl.

Subfam. IV. MELEAGRINÆ.

- MELEAGRIS, *L.* Gallopavo, *Briss.* (1760). Cenchramus, *Mæhr.*
(1752).
- M. gallopavo, *L.* Pl. enl. 97.
- NUMIDA, *L.* Meleagris, *Mæhr.* (1752).
- N. meleagris, *L.* Pl. enl. 108.
- GUTTERA, *Wagl.* (1832). Numida, *Pall.*
- G. cristata, (Pall.) *Wagl.* *Vieill.* Gal. des Ois., pl. 209.
- ACRYLLIUM, *G. R. Gray*. (1840). Numida, *Hardw.*
- A. vulturinum, (Hardw.) *G. R. Gray*. *Gould's* Icon. Av., pl.

Subfam. V. LOPHOPHORINÆ.

- LOPHOPHORUS, *Temm.* (1815). Monaulus, *Vieill.* (1816). Lopho-
fera, *Flem.* (1822). Impeyanus, *Less.* (1831). Phasianus,
Lath. Pavo, *Cuv.* (1797-1798).
- L. Impeyanus, (Lath.) *G. R. Gray*. L. refulgens, *Temm.* Pl. col.
507. P. recurvirostris, *Shaw*.
- TETRAOGALLUS, *J. E. Gray* (1833-1834). Lophophorus, *Jard. and*
Selby.
- T. Nigellii, *J. E. Gray*. Ill. Ind. Zool., pl.

- PUCRASIA, *G. R. Gray* (1841). *Eulophus*^a, *Less.* (1837). *Phasianus*, *J. E. Gray*. *Tragopan*, *Temm.* *Satyra*, *Less.* *Cerionis*, *Swains.*
P. macrolopha, (*Less.*) *G. R. Gray*. *P. pucrasia*, *J. E. Gray*.
 Ill. Ind. Zool., pl. *T. Duvaucelii*, *Temm.*

Family III. TETRAONIDÆ. Tetrao, L.

I

Subfam. I. PERDICINÆ.

- RHIZOTHERA, *G. R. Gray* (1841). *Perdix*, *Temm.* *Tetrao*, *Raffl.*
Francolinus, *Steph.*
R. longirostris, (*Temm.*) *G. R. Gray*. *T. curvirostris*, *Raffl.* Ill.
 Ind. Zool. 11., pl. f. 2.
- PTILOPACHUS, *Swains.* (1837). *Perdix*, *Vieill.* *Petrogallus*, *J. E. Gray* (183?). *Ptilopachys*, *Strickl.* (1841).
P. fuscus, (*Vieill.*) *G. R. Gray*. *Gal. des Ois.*, pl. 212. *P. erythrorhynchus*, *Swains.*
- ITHAGINIS, *Wagl.* (1832). *Plectrophorus*, *J. E. Gray* (183?).
Plectropus, *Less.* (1837). *Phasianus*, *Hardw.* *Perdix*, *Temm.*
Tetrao, *Gm.* *Francolinus*, *Deless.*
I. cruentus, (*Hardw.*) *Wagl.* *Temm.* Pl. col. 332. *P. Gardneri*,
Hardw. ♀.
I. lunulatus, (*Valenc.*) *G. R. Gray*. *P. Hardwickii*, *J. E. Gray*.
 Ill. Ind. Zool., pl. *F. nivosus*, *Deless.*
- LERWA, *Hodgs.* (1837). *Perdix*, *Hodgs.*
L. nivicola, *Hodgs.* *P. Lerwa*, *Hodgs.* Ill. Ind. Zool., pl.
L.? *Heyii*, (*Temm.*) *G. R. Gray*. Pl. col. 328. 329.
- PTERNISTIS, *Wagl.* (1832). *Tetrao*, *Gm.* *Perdix*, *Lath.* *Francolinus*, *Steph.*
P. capensis, (*Gm.*) *Wagl.* *Forst.* Dr. 135.
P. Cranchii, (*Leach*) *Wagl.* *P. punctulata*, *J. E. Gray*. Ill. Ind.
 Zool., pl.
- FRANCOLINUS, (*Briss.*) *Steph.* (1819). *Tetrao*, *L.* *Chætopus*,
Swains. (1837). *Perdix*, div. B., *Vieill.* *Attagen*, *Keys. et*
Bl. (1840).
F. vulgaris, *Steph.* Pl. enl. 147. 148. *T. francolinus*, *L.*
- CHACURA, *Hodgs.* (1837). *Perdix*, *Briss.* *Tetrao*, *L.*
C. græca, (*L.*) *G. R. Gray*. *Gould's Birds of Eur.*, pl. 261. f. 2.
P. saxatilis, *Meyer.*

^a Used in Entomology.

- PERDIX, (Antiq.) *Briss.* (1760). *Starna*, *Bonap.* (1838). *Tetrao*, *L.*
P. cinerea, (*L.*) *Briss.* Pl. enl. 27.
- ARBOROPHILA, *Hodgs.* (1837). *Tetrao*, *Gm.* *Perdix*, *Lath.*
A. olivacea, (*Lath.*) *Hodgs.* *P. megapodia*, *Temm.* Pl. col. 462.
 463.
A. javanica, (*Gm.*) *G. R. Gray.* Pl. col. 148.
- COTURNIX, (Antiq.) *Mæhr.* (1752). *Tetrao*, *L.* *Perdix*, *Lath.* *Orty-*
gion, *Keys. et Bl.* (1840).
C. communis, *Bonn.* *T. coturnix*, *L.* Pl. enl. 170. *C. dactylo-*
nans, *Temm.* *C. europæus*, *Swains.* *C. major*, *Briss.*
- ROLLULUS, *Bonn.* (1790). *Cryptonyx*, *Temm.* (1815). *Liponyx*,
Vieill. (1816). *Perdix*, *Lath.* *Tetrao*, *Gm.* *Phasianus*, *Sparr.*
R. cristatus, (*Gm.*) *G. R. Gray.* *Mus. Carls.*, t. 64. *P. coronata*,
Lath. *T. viridis*, *Gm.* *C. coronata*, *Temm.*
- ODONTOPHORUS, *Vieill.* (1816). *Tetrao*, *Gm.* *Perdix*, *Lath.* *Colins*,
Cuv. *Ortygia*, *Boie.*
O. guianensis, (*Gm.*) *Steph.* *O. rufus*, *Vieill.* *Gal. des Ois.*, pl.
 211. *P. dentata*, *Temm.*
- ORTYX, *Steph.* (1819). *Tetrao*, *L.* *Perdix*, *Lath.* *Colinus*, *Less.*
 (183?). *Ortygia*, *Boie* (1826). *Perdix*, div. C., *Vieill.* *Odon-*
tophorus, *Wagl.*
O. virginiana, (*L.*) *Bonap.* Pl. enl. 149. *T. marylandus*, *L.* *P.*
borealis, *Temm.* *Ortyx borealis*, *Steph.*
- LOPHORTYX, *Bonap.* (1838). *Tetrao*, *Shaw.* *Ortyx*, *Steph.*
L. californica, (*Shaw*) *Bonap.* *Nat. Misc.*, pl. 345.
- CALLIPEPLA, *Wagl.* (1832). *Ortyx*, *Vigors.*
C. squamata, (*Vigors*) *Wagl.* *C. strenua*, *Wagl.*

Subfam. II. TETRAONINÆ.

- TETRAO, *L.* *Urogallus*, (*Briss.*) *Scop.* (1777). *Grygallus*, *Gesn.*
T. urogallus, *L.* Pl. enl. 73. 74.
- LYRURUS, *Swains.* (1831). *Tetrao*, *L.* *Urogallus*, *Briss.*
L. tetrix, (*L.*) *Swains.* Pl. enl. 172 et 173.
- BONASA, (*Briss.*) *Steph.* (1819). *Tetrao*, *L.* *Attagen*, *Briss.*
Bonasia, *Bonap.* (1828). *Tetrastes*, *Keys. et Bl.* (1840).
B. sylvestris, (*Brehm*) *G. R. Gray.* Pl. enl. 474. 475. *T. bona-*
sia, *L.*
B. umbellus, (*L.*) *Steph.* *Wils. Am. Orn.*, pl. 49.
- CENTROCERCUS, *Swains.* (1831). *Tetrao*, *Bonap.*
C. urophasianus, (*Bonap.*) *Swains.* *Bonap. Am. Orn.*, pl. 21. f. 2.
- LAGOPUS, *Briss.* (1760). *Tetrao*, *L.*
L. mutus, *Leach.* Pl. enl. 129. 494. *T. lagopus*, *L.*

Subfam. III. PTEROCLINÆ.

- PTEROCLES, *Temm.* (1815). *Cenas*, *Vieill.* (1816). *Tetrao*, *L.*
Bonasa, *Briss.*
P. alchata, (*L.*) *Steph.* Pl. enl. 105. 106. *P. setarius*, *Temm.*
 SYRRHAPTES, *Ill.* (1811). *Heteroclitus*, *Vieill.* (1816). *Nematura*,
Fisch. (1813). *Tetrao*, *Pall.*
S. paradoxus, (*Pall.*) *Ill.* *S. Pallasii*, *Temm.*, Pl. col. 95.

Family V. CHIONIDIDÆ. *Chionis*, Forst.

Subfam. I. THINOGHORINÆ.

- ATTAGIS, *J. Geoffr. et Less.* (1830). *Tetrao*, *Gm.* *Perdix*, *Lath.*
Ortyx, *Steph.*
A. Gayii, *J. Geoffr. et Less.* Cent. Zool., pl. 47.
 OCYPETES, *Wagl.* (1829).
O. torquatus, *Wagl.*
 THINOCORUS, *Eschsch.* (1829). *Tinochorus*, *Less.*
T. rumicivorus, *Eschsch.* Zool. Atl., pl. 2. *T. Eschscholtzii*, *J.*
Geoffr. et Less.

Subfam. II. CHIONIDINÆ.

- CHIONIS, *Forst.* (1788). *Vaginalis*, *Gmel.* (1788). *Coleorhamphus*,
Dum. (1806).
C. alba, *Forst.* *Shaw's Nat. Misc.*, pl. 148. *C. necrophaga*, *Vieill.*
C. novæ hollandiæ, *Temm.* *Col. nivalis*, *Dum.*

Family VI. TINAMIDÆ. *Tinamus*, Lath.

Subfam. I. TURNICINÆ.

- TURNIX, *Bonn.* (1790). *Tetrao*, *Gm.* *Tridactylus*, *Lacep.* (1800-
 1801). *Ortygis*, *Ill.* (1811). *Hemipodius*, *Temm.* (1815).
Ortygodes, *Vieill.* (1816).
T. gibraltarius, (*Gm.*) *Bonn.* *H. lunatus*, *Temm.*

Subfam. II. TINAMINÆ.

- TINAMUS, *Lath.* (1790). *Tetrao*, *L.* *Crypturus*, *Ill.* (1811). *Wagl.*
 (1827). *Cryptura*, *Vieill.* (1816). *Pezus*, *Spix* (1825).
T. brasiliensis, (*Briss.*) *Lath.* Pl. enl. 476. *Tetr. major*, *Gm.*

NOTHURA, *Wagl.* (1827). *Crypturus*, *Ill.* *Cryptura*, *Vieill.* *Nothurus*, *Swains.* *Tinamus*, *Spix.*

N. boraquira, (*Spix*) *Wagl.* *Spix's* Av. Br., pl. 79.

RHYNCHOTUS, *Spix* (1825). *Tinamus*, *Temm.* *Cryptura*, *Vieill.*

R. rufescens, (*Temm.*) *Wagl.* *R. fasciatus*, *Spix*, Av. Br., pl. 76.

C. guazu, *Vieill.*

TINAMOTIS, *Vigors* (1836). *Eudromia* ^a, *D'Orb. et J. Geoffr.* (1832).

T. Pentlandii, *Vigors.*

Order VI. STRUTHIONES, *Lath.* *Cursores*, *Lacep.* *Brevipennes*, *Cuv.*

Family I. STRUTHIONIDÆ. *Struthio*, *L.*

Subfam. I. STRUTHIONINÆ.

STRUTHIO, *L.*

S. camelus, *L.* Pl. enl. 457.

CASUARIUS, *L.* (1735). *Cela*, *Mæhr.* (1752). *Struthio*, *L.* *Casarius*, *Bont.* *Rhea*, *Lacep.* (1800-1801).

C. emu, *Lath.* Pl. enl. 313. *C. galeatus*, *Vieill.* *Str. casuarius*, *L.*

DROMAIUS, *Vieill.* *Casuarius*, *Lath.* *Rhea*, *Temm.* *Tachea*, *Flem.* (1822). *Dromiceius*, *Vieill.* (1816). *Struthio*, *Meyer.* *Dromæus*, *Ranz.*

D. novæ hollandiæ, (*Lath.*) *G. R. Gray.* *White's Journ.*, pl. 1.

D. ater, *Vieill.* *D. australis*, *Swains.* *Dr. emu*, *Steph.*

RHEA, *Mæhr.* (1752). *Struthio*, *L.* *Touyou*, *Cuv.* (1797-1798).

R. americana, *Lath.* *Vieill.* Gal., pl. 224. *Str. Rhea*, *L.*

Subfam. II. APTERYGINÆ.

APTERYX, *Shaw.* *Dromiceius*, *Less.* *Apterynx*, *Swains.*

A. australis, *Shaw*, Nat. Misc., pl. 1057. 1058. *D. novæ zealandiæ*, *Less.* *Apteros Penguin*, *Lath.* Hist.

? Subfam. III. DIDINÆ.

DIDUS, *L.* *Raphus*, *Mæhr.* (1752).

D. ineptus, *L.* *Edw.*, t. 294. *Shaw's* Nat. Misc., pl. 143. (leg), pl. 166. (head).

^a Previously used, ending in *as*.

Subfam. IV. OTIDINÆ.

OTIS, *L.*

O. tarda, *L.* Pl. enl. 245.

TETRAX, *Leach, Steph.* (1819). Otis, *L.*

T. campestris, *Leach.* Pl. enl. 10. et 25. Ot. Tetrax, *L.*

SYPHEOTIDES, *Less.* (1839). Otis, *L.*

S. auritus, (*Lath.*) *Less.* *Jard. and Selby's Ill. Orn.*, pl. 40. 92.

HOUBARA, *Bonap.* (1832). Chlamydotis, *Less.* (1839). Otis et

Psophia, *Gm.* Otis, 2nd div. *Temm.*

H. undulata, (*Gm.*) *G. R. Gray.* *O. houbara*, *Gm.* Acad. des Sci., 1787. pl. 10. *O. Macqueeni*, *J. E. Gray.*

EUPODOTIS, *Less.* (1839). Otis, *Gm.*

E. rhaad, (*Gm.*) *Less.* Mus. Senckenb., ii. 3. pl. 15.

Order VII. GRALLÆ, *L.* Grallatores, *Ill.*Pinnatipedes, *Lath.*Family I. CHARADRIDÆ. *Charadrius*, *L.*

Subfam. I. ŒDICNEMINÆ.

ŒDICNEMUS (*Antiq.*) *Temm.* (1815). *Charadrius*, *L.* Otis, *Lath.*

Pluvialis, *Briss.* *Fedoa*, *Leach.*

Œ. crepitans, *Temm.* Pl. enl. 919. Ch. Œdicnemus, *L.*

ESACUS, *Less.* (1831). *Carvanaca*, *Hodgs.* (1836). Œdicnemus, *Geoffr.*

E. recurvirostris, (*Cuv.*) *Less.*

E. magnirostris, (*Geoffr.*) *G. R. Gray.* Pl. col. 387. *C. grisea*, *Hodgs.* Œd. recurvirostris, *Swains.*

BURHINUS, *Ill.* (1811). Œdicnemus, *Shaw.* *Charadrius*, *Lath.*

B. magnirostris, (*Lath.*) *Ill.*

Subfam. II. CURSORINÆ.

CURSORIUS, *Lath.* (1790). *Charadrius*, *Gm.* *Tachydromus*, *Ill.* (1811).

C. europæus, *Lath.* Pl. enl. 795. *C. gallicus*, *Gm.* *C. isabellinus*, *Meyer.*

OREOPHILUS, *Gould* (183?).

O. totanistrostris, *Gould.* *Jard. and Selby's Ill. Orn.*, t. 151.

ORTYXELOS, *Vieill.* (1825). *Ortygodes*, *Vieill.* *Hemipodius*, *Swains.*
Ortygis, *Steph.*

O. Meifreni, *Vieill.* *Gal. des Ois.*, t. 300. *H. nivosus*, *Swains.*

PEDIONOMUS, *Gould* (1840).

P. torquatus, *Gould's B. of Austr.*, pl.

PLUVIANUS, *Vieill.* (1816). *Charadrius*, *L.* *Cursor*, *Wagl.* (1827).

Hys, *Gloger* (182?). *Ammoptila*, *Swains.* (1837). *Cheilodromas*, *Rüpp.* (1837).

P. ægyptius, (*L.*) *Strickl.* *Pl. enl.* 918. *P. chlorocephalus*, *Vieill.*
Am. charadroides, *Sw.* *C. melanocephalus*, *Gm.*

Subfam. III. CHARADRINÆ^a.

GLAREOLA, *Briss.* (1760). *Trachelia*, *Scop.* (1777). *Hirundo*, *L.*
G. pratincola, (*L.*) *Leach.* *Pl. enl.* 882. *G. torquata*, *Mey.* *G.*
austriaca, *nævia* et *senegalensis*, *Gm.*

SQUATAROLA, *Cuv.* (1817). *Vanellus*, *Mæhr.* (1752). *Tringa*,
Gm. *Charadrius*, *Pall.*

S. helvetica, (*L.*) *Cuv.* *Pl. enl.* 854. 858. *T. squatarola*, *L.*

VANELLUS, *L.* (1735). *Parra*, *Lacep.* (1800-1801). *Tringa*, *L.*
Charadrius, *Wagl.* *Gavia*, *Klein.*

V. cristatus, *Mey.* *Pl. enl.* 242. *T. vanellus*, *L.* *V. gavia*, *Steph.*

CHETUSIA, *Bonap.* (1839). *Charadrius*, *Pall.*

C. gregaria, (*Pall.*) *Bonap.*

HOPLOPTERUS, *Bonap.* (1831). *Philomachus*, (*Mæhr.*) *G. R. Gray*
(1840). *Acanthopteryx*, *Leach*, *MSS.* *Parra*, *Gm.* *Chara-*
drius, *L.* *Pluvialis*, *Briss.*

H. spinosus, (*L.*) *Bonap.* *Briss. Orn.*, v. t. 7. f. 2.

SARCIOPHORUS, *Strickl.* (1841). *Charadrius*, *Gm.*

S. pileatus, (*Gm.*) *Strickl.* *Pl. enl.* 834.

LOBIVANELLUS, *Strickl.* (1841). *Parra*, *Gm.*

L. goensis, (*Gm.*) *Strickl.* *Pl. enl.* 807.

ERYTHROGONYS, *Gould* (1837).

E. cinctus, *Gould.*

CHARADRIUS, *L.* *Pluvialis*, (*Antiq.*) *Briss.* (1760).

C. pluvialis, *L.* *Pl. enl.* 904.

^a Temminck speaks of a series of drawings collected together by Levaillant that contained a figure of a "petit gralle bidactyle," which perhaps would belong to this subfamily. He has proposed the generic name of *Autruchon*, in the event of this very curious bird being rediscovered.

EUDROMIAS, *Boie* (182?). *Charadrius*, *L.* *Pluvialis*, *Briss.* *Morinellus*, *Antiq.*

E. morinella, (*L.*) *Boie*. Pl. enl. 832.

HIATICULA ^a, (*Antiq.*) *G. R. Gray* (1840). *Ægialites* ^b, *Boie* (1822). *Charadrius*, *L.* *Pluvialis*, *Briss.*

H. annulata, *G. R. Gray*. *Ch. hiaticula*, *L.* Pl. enl. 920.

PIPIS, *Licht.* (1793). *Charadrius*, *Licht.*

P. heteroclitus, *Licht.*

ANARHYNCHUS, *Quoy et Gaim.* (1833). *Scolopax*, *Raffl.*?

A. frontalis, *Quoy et Gaim.* *Voy. de l'Astrol.*, pl. 31. f. 2. *S. sumatrana*, *Raffl.*?

Subfam. IV. CINCLINÆ.

CINCLUS, *Mahr.* (1752). *Strepsilas*, *Ill.* (1811). *Arenaria*, *Briss.* (1760). *Morinella*, *Meyer* (1810). *Tringa*, *L.*

C. morinellus, (*L.*) *G. R. Gray*. Pl. enl. 856. *S. interpres*, *Ill.* *S. collaris*, *Temm.*

Subfam. V. HÆMATOPODINÆ.

HÆMATOPUS, *L.* *Ostralega*, *Briss.* (1760). *Scolopax*, *Scop.*

H. ostralega, *L.* Pl. enl. 929.

APHRIZA, *Aud.* (1839).

A. Townsendii, *Aud.* *B. of Am.*, pl. 428. ♀.

Family II. ARDEIDÆ. *Ardea*, *L.*

Subfam. I. PSOPHINÆ.

PSOPHIA, *L.* *Grus*, *Pall.* *Phasianus*, *Briss.*

P. crepitans, *L.* Pl. enl. 169.

CARIAMA, *Briss.* (1760). *Palamedea*, *L.* *Microdactylus*, *Geoffr.* (1809). *Dicholophus*, *Ill.* (1811). *Lophorhynchus*, *Vieill.* (1816).

C. cristata, (*L.*) *Cuv.* Pl. col. 237. *M. Marcgravii*, *Geoffr.*

L. saurophagus, *Vieill.*

Subfam. II. GRUINÆ.

MEGALORNIS, *G. R. Gray* (1841). *Grus*, *Mahr.* (1752). *Ardea*, *L.*

M. grus, (*L.*) *G. R. Gray*. Pl. enl. 769. *G. cinerea*, *Bechst.*

^a First proposed by Mœhring in 1752; but as its type cannot be decided, I have therefore adopted it as applied by the old authors.

^b Employed in Botany.

- SCOPS, *Mæhr.* (1752). *Anthropoides*, *Vieill.* (1816). *Ardea*, *L.*
Grus, *Briss.* *Tetrapteryx*, *Thunb.* (179?).
S. Virgo, (*L.*) *G. R. Gray.* Pl. enl. 241.
- GRUS, *L.* (1735). *Ciconia*, *Mæhr.* (1752). *Balearica*, *Briss.*
 (1760). *Ardea*, *L.* *Anthropoides*, *Vieill.*
G. pavonina, *L.* Pl. enl. 265.

Subfam. III. ARDEINÆ.

- EURYPYGA, *Ill.* (1811). *Helias*, *Vieill.* (1816). *Ardea*, *Pall.*
Scolopax, *Lath.*
E. Helias, (*Pall.*) *Ill.* Pl. enl. 782. *Sc. solaris*, *Bodd.* *H. phalenoides*, *Vieill.*
- ARDEA, *L.*
A. cinerea, *L.* Pl. enl. 755. 787. *A. major*, *L.*
- HERODIAS, *Boie* (1822). *Egretta*, (*Briss.*) *Bonap.* (1831). *Ardea*,
L.
H. garzetta, (*L.*) *Boie.* Pl. enl. 901.
- ARDEOLA, *Boie* (1822). *Buphus*, *Boie* (1826). *Ardea*, *L.* *Can-*
croma, *Bodd.*
A. leucoptera, (*Bodd.*) *G. R. Gray.* Pl. enl. 911. *Ar. malaccen-*
sis, *Gm.* *Ar. speciosa*, *Horsf. Wagl.*
- BOTAURUS, (*Briss.*) *Steph.* (1819). *Ardea*, *L.* 'Butor, *Antiq.,*
Swains. (1837).
B. stellaris, (*L.*) *Steph.* Pl. enl. 789.
- ? *Ardeola*, (*Briss.*) *Bonap.* (1828). *Ardea*, *L.* *Butor*,
Swains. *Botaurus*, *Boie* (1826).
 ? *minuta*, (*L.*) Pl. enl. 323.
- TIGRISOMA, *Swains.* (1827). *Ardea*, *Gm.*
T. lineatum, (*Gm.*) *Swains.* Pl. enl. 860. *Ar. tigrina*, *Gm.*
 Pl. enl. 790.
- NYCTICORAX, (*Briss.*) *Steph.* (1819). *Ardea*, *L.* *Nyctiardea*, *Swains.*
 (1837). *Ardea*, div. *F. Scotæus*, *Keys. et Bl.* (1840).
N. Gardeni, (*Gm.*) *Jard.* Pl. enl. 758. *A. nycticorax*, *L.* *N.*
europæus, *Steph.*
- SCOPUS, *Briss.* (1760). *Cepphus*, *Wagl.* (1827).
S. umbretta, *Gm.* Pl. enl. 796.
- CANCROMA, *L.* *Cochlearius*, *Briss.* (1760). *Cymbops*, *Wagl.*
 (1827).
C. cochlearia, *L.* Pl. enl. 38. 869.
- PLATALEA, *L.* *Pelecanus*, *Mæhr.* (1752). *Platea*, *Briss.* (1760).
P. leucorodia, *L.* Pl. enl. 405.

Subfam. IV. CICONINÆ.

ANASTOMUS, *Bonn.* (1790). *Hians*, *Cuv.* (1799–1800). *Ardea*, *Bodd.*

A. oscitans, (Bodd.) *G. R. Gray.* Pl. enl. 932. *A. ponticeriana*, *Gm.* *A. typus*, *Temm.*

DROMAS, *Payk.* *Erodia*, *Stanley.* *Corrira*, *Briss.?*

D. ardeola, *Payk.* Pl. col. 362. *E. amphileensis*, *Stanley.*

CICONIA, *L.* (1735). *Ardea*, (L.) *Mæhr.* (1752).

C. alba, *Bel.* Pl. enl. 866. *Ard. Ciconia*, *L.*

SPHENORHYNCHUS, *Hemp. et Ehre.* *Ciconia*, *Licht.*

S. Abdimi, (Licht.) *H. et E. Rupp.* Zool. Atl., pl.

MYCTERIA, *L.* *Ciconia*, *Briss.*

M. americana, *L.* Pl. enl. 817.

LEPTOPTILOS, *Less.* (1831). *Ardea*, *Gm.* *Ciconia*, *Temm.* *Argala*, *Leach, Hodgs.* *Mycteria*, *Vieill.*

L. argala, (Gm.) *G. R. Gray.* Pl. enl. 300. *C. marabou*, *Temm.* *A. dubia*, *Gm.*

Subfam. V. TANTALINÆ.

TANTALUS, *L.* *Numenius*, *Briss.*

T. loculator, *L.* Pl. enl. 868.

IBIS, *Mæhr.* (1752). *Tantalus*, *Gm.* *Scolopax*, *Tantalus et Ardea*, *L.* *Eudocimus*, *Wagl.* (1832).

I. rubra, (L.) *G. R. Gray.* *Wils.* Am. Orn., pl. 66. f. 2. *T. fuscus*, *L.* (young).

I. æthiopica, (Lath.) *Ill.* Hist. d'Égypte, pl. 7. *I. religiosa*, *Cuv.*

GERONTICUS, *Wagl.* (1832). *Tantalus*, *Bodd.*

G. calvus, (Bodd.) *Wagl.* Pl. enl. 867. *Forst.* Dr., 116.

CERCIBIS, *Wagl.* (1832). *Ibis*, *Spix.*

C. oxycerca, (Spix) *Wagl.* *Spix*, Av. Br., pl. 87.

THERISTICUS, *Wagl.* (1832). *Tantalus*, *Gm.*

T. melanopis, (Gm.) *Wagl.* *Lath.* Hist., ix. pl. 150. *Forst.* Dr., 117.

PHIMOSUS, *Wagl.* (1832). *Ibis*, *Licht.*

P. infuscatus, (Licht.) *Wagl.* *I. nudifrons*, *Spix*, Av. Br., pl. 86.

HARPIPRION, *Wagl.* (1832). *Tantalus*, *Gm.* *Ibis*, *Temm.*

H. cajennensis, (Gm.) *Wagl.* Pl. enl. 820.

FALCINELLUS, (Ray) *Bechst.* (1803?). *Tantalides*, *Wagl.* (1832).

Tantalus, *L.* *Numenius*, *Briss.*

F. igneus, (Gm.) *G. R. Gray.* *T. falcinellus*, *L.* Hist. d'Égypte, Ois., pl. 7.

ARAMUS, *Vieill.* (1816). *Notherodius*, *Wagl.* (1827). *Ardea*, *Gm. Rallus*, *Ill.*

A. scolopaceus, (Gm.) *Vieill.* Pl. enl. 848. R. ardeoïdes, *Spix.*
R. gigas, *Bonap.*

Family III. SCOLOPACIDÆ. Scolopax, L.

Subfam. I. LIMOSINÆ.

CRATICORNIS, *G. R. Gray* (1841). *Numenius*, p. *L.* (1735).
Mæhr. (1752). *Lath.* (1790). *Scolopax, L.* *Tantalus, Lacep.*
(1800-1801). *Phæopas, Steph.* (1824).

C. arquata, (L.) *G. R. Gray.* Pl. enl. 818.

PHÆOPUS, *Cuv.* (1817). *Scolopax, L.*

P. ———? Pl. enl. 842. S. phæopus, *L.*

LIMOSA, *Briss.* (1760). *Scolopax, L.* *Recurvirostra, Gm.* *Ægo-*
cephalus, Ray. *Actitis, Ill.* (1811). *Limicola, Vieill.* (1816).
Fedoa, Steph. (1824). *Numenius*, p. *L.* (1735).

L. rufa, *Briss.* Pl. enl. 900. S. lapponica, *L.*

TEREKIA, *Bonap.* (1838). *Tringa, Horsf.* *Scolopax, Guld.* *Li-*
mosa, Pall. *Limosa*, div. A. *Simorhynchus, Keys. et Bl.*
(1840).

T. cinerea, (Guld.) *G. R. Gray.* T. javanica, *Horsf.* *Gould's*
Birds of Europe, pl. 307. Sc. terek, *Lath.* L. indiana, *Less.*
L. recurvirostra, *Pall.* L. terek, *Temm.*

EROLIA, *Vieill.* (1816). *Falcinellus, Cuv.* (1817). *Scolopax, Gm.*
Numenius, Steph.

E. pygmæa, (Gm.) *G. R. Gray.* E. varia, *Vieill.* Pl. col. 510. F.
Cuvieri, Bonap. F. pygmæus, *Cuv.*

IBIDORHYNCHA, *Vigors* (1831). *Erolia, Hodgs.* *Clorhynchus,*
Hodgs. (183?).

I. Struthersii, *Vigors.* *Gould's Cent.*, pl. C. strophiatius, *Hodgs.*

Subfam. II. TOTANINÆ.

TOTANUS, (Ray) *Bechst.* (1803). *Scolopax, L.* *Actitis, Ill.*

T. stagnatilis, *Bechst.* *Gould's Birds of Eur.*, pl. 314. S. tota-
nus, *L.*

GLOTTIS, *Nils.* (181?). *Scolopax, L.* *Limosa, Briss.* *Steph.*
(1824). *Pluvialis, Ray.* *Totanus, Bechst.* *Limicola, Leach.*
G. chloropus, *Nils.* Pl. enl. 876. S. glottis, *L.*

TRINGOÏDES, *Bonap.* (1831). *Actitis, Ill.* *Boie* (1822). *Guinetta,*
Briss. *Tringa, L.* *Totanus, Cuv.*

T. hypoleuca, (L.) *G. R. Gray.* Pl. enl. 850. A. hypoleucos,
Boie.

ACTITIDEA, Bonap. (1892). *Tringa* Wils. *Trochilus* Temm.
Bartolinia Less. (1881).

A. Bartolinia, (Wils.) Bonap. *Am. Orn.* pl. 55, f. 2. *T. longicauda* Bechst. *Ex. Illustrata* Less.

CATOPTEROPHILUS, Bonap. (1898). *Scolopax* Gm. *Trochilus* Cur.
Glaucidium Nels. *Trochilus* 3rd div. Temm.

C. semipalmatus, (Gm.) Bonap. *Wild. Am. Orn.* 56, f. 3. *T. cinnamomea* Vieill.

Section III. RECURVIROSTRINE.

RECURVIROSTRA, L. *Nyroca* p. L. (1735). *Trochilus* Mahr.
(1752). *Avocetta* Brisson (1790).

R. avocetta, L. Pl. enl. 353.

CLADONYCHUS, G. R. Gray (1840). *Himantopus* Gould. *Lep-
tychodactylus**. Dubois.

C. pectoratus, (Dubois) G. R. Gray. *Mag. de Zool.* 1836, pl. 45.
H. pectoratus Gould.

HIMANTOPTES, (Arist.) Brisson (1790). *Charadrius* L. *Macrocra-
nus*, Leach. (1800-1801). *Hypobates* Vieillot (1823).

H. vulgaris Bechst. Pl. enl. 578. *C. himantopus* L. *H. albi-
collis* Meyer.

Section IV. TRINGINE.

HEMIPALAMA, Bonap. (1898). *Tringa* Bonap.

H. himantopus, Bonap. *And. Birds of Am.* pl. 544. *T. Don-
glasii*, Swainson.

HYPEROPODA, Bonap. (1855). *Tringa* Wils. *Hemipalama* Bo-
nap. *Tringa* 3rd div. Temm.

H. semipalmata, (Wils.) Bonap. *Wild. Am. Orn.* pl. 68, f. 4.
T. brevirostris, Spix.

TRINGA, L. (1735). *Calidris* Cur. (1817). *Actitis* Ill. *Car-
atus*, (Briss.) Brisson. (1850).

T. canutus, L. Pl. enl. 565, 566. *T. grisea et tatarica* Gm.

PHILOMACHUS, Mahr. (1752). *Machetes* Cur. (1817). *Tringa*,
L. *Actitis* Ill. *Pavocœlia* Leach.

P. pagax, (L.) G. R. Gray. Pl. enl. 305, 306.

SCHENKICLUS, Mahr. (1752). *Pedina* Cur. (1817). *Tringa* L.
Cinclus, Brisson. *Tringa* 2nd div. Temm.

S. cinclus, (L.) G. R. Gray. Pl. enl. 551, 552. *T. alpina* L.

———? *Coccyz*, Cur. *Tringa* Gm. *Tringa* 1st div. Temm.
? *subarquata*, (Gm.) Naum., pl. 20, fig. 27., pl. 21, fig. 28.

* Previously used in Ornithology, &c.

EURINORHYNCHUS, *Nils.* (1816). Platalea, *L.* Tringa, 4th div. *Temm.*

E. pygmæus, (*L.*) *Bonap.* *Thunb.* Acad. Sue., pl. 4. *E. griseus*, *Nils.*

EREUNETES, *Ill.* (1811).

E. petrificatus, *Ill.*

CALIDRIS, *Cuv.* (1799–1800). Arenaria^a, *Mey.* Morinellus, *Ray.* Charadrius, *L.* Tringa, *Linn.*

C. arenaria, (*L.*) *Bonap.* *Gould's B. of Eur.*, pl. 335. *C. calidris*, *L.* *C. tringoides*, *Vieill.*

Subfam. V. SCOLOPACINÆ.

MACRORHAMPHUS, *Leach.* *Steph.* (1824). Lymnodromus, *Pr. Max.* (183?) Scolopax, *Gm.*

M. griseus, (*Gm.*) *Leach.* *Gould's B. of Eur.*, pl. 323. *S. noveboracensis*, *Gm.* *S. Paykullii*, *Nils.*

RHYNCHŒA^b, *Cuv.* (1817?). Scolopax, *L.* Gallinago, *Briss.* Rostratula, *Vieill.* (1816).

R. capensis, (*L.*) *Cuv.* Pl. enl. 881. 922. *S. chinensis*, *Bodd.*

SCOLOPAX, *L.* Rusticola, *Mæhr.* (1752).

S. rusticola, *L.* Pl. enl. 885.

PHILOHELA, *G. R. Gray* (1841). Rusticola, *Vieill.* Scolopax, *Gm.*

P. minor, (*Gm.*) *G. R. Gray.* Gal. des Ois., pl. 242.

XYLOCOTA, *Bonap.* (1839). Homoptilura, *G. R. Gray* (1840). Scolopax, *Gm.* Gallinago, *Steph.* Ascalópax, *Keys. et Bl.*

X. undulata, (*Bodd.*) *G. R. Gray.* Pl. enl. 895. *S. paludosa*, *Gm.*

X. Sabini, (*Vigors*) *Bonap.* *Jard. and Selby's Ill. Orn.*, pl. 27.

NUMENIUS, *L.* (1735). Gallinago, (*Ray*) *Steph.* (1824). Telmatias, *Boie* (1826). Scolopax, *L.*

N. scolopacinus, (*Bonap.*) *G. R. Gray.* *S. gallinago*, *L.* Pl. enl. 883.

PHILOLIMNOS, *Brehm*, (1830). Gallinago, *Ray.* Scolopax, *L.* Ascalópax, *Keys. et Bl.* (1840).

P. gallinula, (*L.*) *Br.* Pl. enl. 884. *G. minima*, *Ray.*

Subfam. VI. PHALAROPODINÆ.

STEGANOPUS, *Vieill.* (1823). Phalaropus, *Wils.* Lobipes, *Jard. and Selby.* Holopodius, *Bonap.* (1828).

S. lobatus, (*Wils.*) *G. R. Gray.* Am. Orn., pl. 73. f. 3. *L. incanus*, *J. and S.* *P. frenatus*, *Vieill.* *P. fimbriatus*, *Temm.*

H. Wilsoni, (*Sab.*) *Bonap.* *E. tricolor*, *Vieill.*?

* Used in Botany.

^b This word is used by Vieillot (1825).

- PHALAROPUS, *Briss.* (1760). *Tringa*, *L.* *Crymophilus*, *Vieill.* (1816).
P. fulicarius, (*L.*) *Cuv.* *Edw.* t. 142. *P. platyrhynchus*, *Temm.*
P. rufus, *Bechst.*
- LOBIPES, *Cuv.* (1817). *Tringa*, *L.* *Phalaropus*, *Briss.*
L. hyperboreus, (*L.*) *Cuv.* *Pl. enl.* 766. *T. fusca*, *Gm. Edw.*,
46. 143.

Family IV. PALAMEDEIDÆ. *Palamedea*, *L.*

Subfam. I. PARRINÆ.

- PARRA, *L.* *Jacana*, *Briss.* (1760). *Gallinula*, *Ray.*
P. jacana, *L.* *Pl. enl.* 322.
- HYDRALECTOR, *Wagl.* (1832). *Parra*, *Vieill.*
H. cristatus, (*Vieill.*) *Wagl.*
- METOPIDIUS, *Wagl.* (1832). *Parra*, *Cuv.*
M. æneus, (*Cuv.*) *Wagl.* *P. melanochloris*, *Vieill.* *Gal. des Ois.*,
pl. 264. *P. superciliosa*, *Horsf.*
- HYDROPHASIANUS, *Wagl.* (1832). *Parra*, *L.*
H. sinensis, (*Gm.*) *Wagl.* *Lath. Syn. Suppl.*, t. 117.

Subfam. II. PALAMEDEINÆ.

- CHAUNA, *Ill.* (1811). *Opistolophus*, *Vieill.* (1816). *Parra*, *L.* *Palamedea*, *Geoffr.*
C. chavaria, (*L.*) *Ill.* *Pl. col.* 219. *O. fidelis*, *Vieill.*
- PALAMEDEA, *L.* *Mæhr.* (1752). *Anhima*, *Briss.* (1760).
P. cornuta, *L.* *Pl. enl.* 451.

Family V. RALLIDÆ. *Rallus*, *L.*

Subfam. I. RALLINÆ.

- ORTYGOMETRA, (*Ray*) *L.* (1744). *Rallus*, *L.* *Porphyrio*, *Briss.*
Crex, *Bechst.* (1803). *Gallinula*, *Lath.*
O. crex, *L.* *Pl. enl.* 750. *C. pratensis*, *Bechst.*
- PORZANA, *Vieill.* (1816). *Rallus*, *L.* *Gallinula*, *Lath.* *Ortygometra*, *Steph.* *Zapornia*, *Leach. Steph.* (1824). *Alecthelia*, *Swains.*
P. maruetta, (*Briss.*) *G. R. Gray.* *Pl. enl.* 751. *R. porzana*, *L.*
- RALLUS, *L.* *Gallina*, *Ray.*
R. aquaticus, *L.* *Pl. enl.* 749.
- OCYDROMUS, *Wagl.* (1830). *Rallus*, *Gm.*
O. australis, (*Sparrm.*) *Strickl.* *Mus. Carl.*, pl. 14. *Forst. Dr.*,
126. *R. troglodytes*, *Gm.*

Subfam. II. GALLINULINÆ.

TRIBONYX, *Dubus* (1837). *Brachyptallus*, *Lafr.* (1840).

T. Mortierii, *Dubus*. Bull. Acad. Bruss., vii. 215. t. B. ralloides, *Lafr.*

PORPHYRIO, *Briss.* (1760). *Fulica*, *L.* *Gallinula*, *Lath.* *Crex*, 2nd div. *Ill.*

P. hyacinthinus, *Temm.* *Edw.*, t. 87. F. porphyrio, *L.*

GALLINULA, (Ray) *Briss.* (1760). *Hydrogallina*, *Lacep.* (1800-1801). *Stagnicola*, *Brehm* (1831). *Fulica*, *L.* *Crex*, 2nd div. *Ill.*

G. chloropus, (*L.*) *Lath.* Pl. enl. 877.

FULICA, *L.*

F. atra, *L.* Pl. enl. 197. F. aterrima, *L.* F. æthiops, *Sparrm.*

Subfam. III. HELIORNINÆ.

HELIORNIS, *Bonn.* (1790). *Podaa*, *Ill.* (1811). *Plotus*, *Gm.* *Colymbus*, *Bodd.*

H. surinamensis, (*Gm.*) *Bonap.* Pl. enl. 893. C. fulica, *Bodd.* H. fulicarius, *Bonn.*

PODICA, *Less.* (1831). *Heliornis*, *Vieill.* *Podaa*, *Boie.* *Rhigélura*, *Wagl.* (1832).

P. senegalensis, (*Vieill.*) *Less.* Gal. des Ois., pl. 280.

Order VIII. ANSERES, *L.* Palmipedes, *Lath.*Natatores, *Illig.*Family I. ANATIDÆ. *Anas*, *L.*

Subfam. I. PHŒNICOPTERINÆ.

PHŒNICOPTERUS, *L.*

P. roseus, *Pall.* Pl. enl. 63. P. antiquorum, *Temm.* P. ruber, *L.*

Subfam. II. PLECTROPTERINÆ.

ANSERANAS, *Less.* (1831). *Anas*, *Lath.* *Bernicla*, *Steph.* *Dendrocygna*, *Swains.* *Choristopus*, *Eyton* (1838).

A. melanoleucus, (*Lath.*) *Less.* Mém. du Mus., xi. pl. 19. A. semipalmatus, *Lath.*

PLECTROPTERUS, *Leach*, *Steph.* 1824. *Anas*, *L.* *Anser*, *Klein.* *Anatigralla*, *Lafr.*

P. gambensis, (*L.*) *Leach.* *Lath.* Syn., vi. pl. 102.

SARKIDIORNIS, *Eyton* (1838). *Anas*, *Mol.* *Anser*, *Penn.* *Cairina*, *Steph.*

S. regia, (*Mol.*) *Eyton.* Pl. enl. 937. A. melanonotus, *Penn.*

CHENALOPEX, (Antiq.) *Steph.* (1824). Anas, *L.* Tadorna, *Boie* (1826).

C. ægyptiaca, (*L.*) *Steph.* Pl. enl. 379. 982. 983.

Subfam. III. ANSERINÆ.

CEREOPSIS, *Lath.* Anser, *Vieill.*

C. novæ hollandiæ, *Lath.* *C. cinereus*, *Cuv.* Pl. col. 206. *A. griseus*, *Vieill.* *C. australis*, *Swains.*

CHLŒPHAGA, *Eyton* (1838). Anas, *Gm.* Bernicla, *Steph.* Chenalopex, *Less.* Chen, *Boie.*

C. magellanica, (*Gm.*) *Eyton.* Pl. enl. 1006.

NETTAPUS, *Brandt* (1836). Anas, *Bodd.* Cheniscus, *Brooke*, MSS.? Bernicla, *Cuv.*

N. auritus, (*Bodd.*) *G. R. Gray.* Pl. enl. 770. *A. madagascariensis*, *Gm.*

BERNICLA, (Antiq.) *Steph.* (1824). Anas, *L.* Brenta, *Briss.* Anser, *Ill.* Chenalopex? *Less.* Chen, *Boie.* Cygnus, *L.*

B. brenta, *Steph.* Pl. enl. 342. *A. bernicla*, *L.*

CHEN, *Boie* (1822). Anas, *Gm.* Anser, *Briss.*

C. hyperborea, (*Gm.*) *Boie.* *Wils. Am. Orn.*, pl. 68. f. 5. pl. 69. f. 5.

ANSER, (Antiq.) *Briss.* (1760). Anas, *L.* Cygnus, p. *L.* (1735). *A. ferus*, (*Gm.*) *Steph.* Pl. enl. *A. cinereus*, *Meyer.*

CYGNOPSIS, *Brandt* (1836). Anas, *L.* Anser, *Briss.* Anas, 1st div. *Temm.* Bernicla, *Boie* (1826).

C. cygnoides, (*L.*) *Brandt.* Pl. enl. 347.

C. canadensis, (*L.*) *Brandt.* Pl. enl. 346.

Subfam. IV. CYGNINÆ.

CYGNUS, *L.* (1735). Anas, *L.*

C. olor, (*L.*) *Steph.* Pl. enl. 913. *C. gibbus*, *Bechst.*

OLOR, (Antiq.) *Wagl.* (1832). Anas, *L.*

O. ferus, (*L.*) *G. R. Gray.* *Edw.*, t. 150. *C. musicus*, *Bechst.* *C. melanorhynchus*, *Meyer.*

CHENOPIS, *Wagl.* (1832). Anas, *Lath.* Cygnus, *Vieill.* Anas, 2nd div. *Temm.*

C. atrata, (*Lath.*) *Wagl.* *A. plutonia*, *Shaw's Nat. Misc.*, pl. 108.

MICROCYNNA, *G. R. Gray* (1840). Anas, *Gm.* Bernicla, *Steph.* Cheniscus, (*Brooke*) *Eyton.* Anserella, *Swains.*?

M. coromandeliana, (*Gm.*) *G. R. Gray.* Pl. enl. 949. 950. *B. girra*, *J. E. Gray.*

Subfam. V. ANATINÆ.

DENDROCYGNA, *Swains.* (1837). *Anas*, *Gm.* *Mareca*, *Sykes.*
Dendronessa, *Wagl.* (1832).

D. arcuata, (Cuv.) *Sw.* *Horsf. Res. Zool.*, pl. *A. javanica*, *Horsf.*
M. awsarea, *Sykes.*

LEPTOTARSIS, *Gould* (1838).

L. Eytoni, *Gould.*

TADORNA, *Leach, Flem.* (1822). *Anas*, *L.* *Vulpanser*, (Antiq.)
Keys. et Bl. (1840).

T. vulpanser, *Flem.* *T. familiaris*, *Boie.* *T. Belloni*, *Steph.* Pl.
 enl. 53. *A. tadorna*, *L.*

CASARCA, *Bonap.* (1838). *Anas*, *L.* *Tadorna*, *Steph.*

C. rutila, (Pall.) *Bonap.* *Gould's Birds of Eur.*, pl. *A. casarca*, *L.*

AIX, *Boie* (1828). *Dendronessa*, *Swains.* (1831). *Lampronessa*,
Wagl. (1832). *Aia*, *Eyton.* *Anas*, *L.* *Querquedula*, *Briss.*

A. galericulata, (L.) *Boie.* Pl. enl. 805. 806.

MARECA, *Steph.* (1824). *Anas*, *L.* *Marica*, *Swains.* *Penelope*,
Antiq.

M. penelope, (L.) *Bonap.* Pl. enl. 825. *M. fistularis*, *Steph.*

PŒCILONITTA, *Eyton* (1838). *Mareca*, *Steph.* *Anas*, *L.*

P. bahamensis, (L.) *Eyton.*

DAFILA, *Leach, Steph.* (1824). *Phasianurus*, *Wagl.* (1832). *Anas*,
L. *Querquedula*, *Selby.*

D. acuta, (L.) *Bonap.* Pl. enl. 954. *A. caudacutus*, *Ray.* *A.*
longicauda, *Briss.*

ANAS, *L.* *Boschas*, *Briss. Swains.*

A. boschas, *L.* Pl. enl. 776. 777.

QUERQUEDULA, (Antiq.) *Steph.* (1824). *Anas*, *L.* *Boschas*, *Swains.*

Q. crecca, (L.) *Steph.* Pl. enl. 947.

———? *Cyanopterus*^a, *Eyton* (1838). *Anas*, *L.* *Querquedula*,
Briss.

? *Rafflesii*, (King). *Zool. Journ.*, pl. suppl. 29.

CHAULELASMUS, *G. R. Gray* (1838). *Chauliodus*^b, *Swains.* (1831).

Ktinorhynchus, *Eyton* (1838). *Anas*, *L.*

C. strepera, (L.) *G. R. Gray.* Pl. enl. 958.

MALACORHYNCHUS, *Swains.* (1831). *Wagl.* (1832). *Anas*, *Lath.*

M. Forsterorum, *Wagl.* *An. malacorhyncha*, *Gm. Forst. Dr.*, 74.

M. membranaceus, (Lath.) *Swains.* *An. fasciata*, *Shaw's Nat.*

Misc., pl. 697. *M. fasciatus*, *Wagl.*

^a Previously employed in Entomology in 1835.

^b Used in Ichthyology.

SPATULA, *Boie* (1822). Rhynchaspis, *Leach. Steph.* (1824).
Spathulea, *Flem.* (1822). Clypeata, *Brehm* (1831). *Anas, L.*
S. clypeata, (L.) Boie. Pl. enl. 971. 972.

CAIRINA, *Flem.* (1822). Moschatus, *Less.* (1831). Carina, *Eyton.*
Moscha, *Leach, MSS.* *Anas, L.*
C. moschata, (L.) Flem. Pl. enl. 989.

Subfam. VI. FULIGULINÆ.

MICROPTERUS, *Less.* (1831). *Anas, Gm.*
M. cinereus, (Gm.) G. R. Gray. Voy. de l'Uranie, Zool., pl. 39.
A. brachyptera, Lath. Forst. Dr., 68.

OIDEMIA, *Flem.* (1822). *Anas, L.* Melanetta, *Boie.* Ania,
Leach, MSS. Edemia, *Strickl.*
O. nigra, (L.) Flem. Pl. enl. 978.

MELANETTA, *Boie* (1822). *Anas, L.* Oidemia, *Flem.*
M. fusca, (L.) Boie. Penn. Br. Zool., pl. 96.

SOMATERIA, *Leach, Flem.* (1822). *Anas, L.* Anser, *Briss.* Pla-
typus, *Leisl. Brehm.* Cygnus, *L.*
S. mollissima, (L.) Leach. Pl. enl. 208. 209.

ENICONETTA, *G. R. Gray* (1840). *Anas, Pall.* Polysticta^a, *Eyton*
(1836). Macropus, *Nutt.* (18??). Stelleria^b, *Bonap.* (1838).
E. Stelleri, (Pall.) G. R. Gray. A. dispar, *Sparr.* Mus. Carl. 1.
t. 7. 8.

CAMPTOLAIMUS, *G. R. Gray* (1841). Camptorhynchus, *Eyton*
(1838). *Anas, Gm.* Fuligula, *Ray.* Rhynchaspis, *Steph.*
Somateria, *Boie.*
C. labradorus, (Gm.) G. R. Gray. Wils. Am. Orn., pl. 69. f. 6.

BRANTA, *Boie* (1822). Callichen, *Brehm* (1830). *Anas, Pall.*
Mergoïdes, *Eyton* (1836). Fuligula, *Steph.*
C. rufiga, (Pall.) Boie. Pl. enl. 928. *C. rufiga, Brehm.*

FULIGULA, (Ray) *Steph.* (1824). *Anas, L.* Glaucium, *Briss.*
Platypus, *Brehm.* (1831). Nyroca, *Flem.* 'Fulix, Cicero,'
Sundev. (1835).
F. cristata, Ray. Pl. enl. 1001. *A. fuligula, L.*

NYROCA, *Flem.* (1822). Aythya, *Boie* (1822). *Anas, L.* Fuli-
gula, *Steph.*
N. ferina, (L.) Flem. Pl. enl. 803.

^a Previously employed, ending in e.

^b A similar word is employed in Botany, as Stellaria.

CLANGULA, *Flem.* (1822). *Anas*, *L.* *Querquedula*, *Briss.* *Glaucion*, (*Antiq.*) *Keys. et Bl.* (1840).

C. glaucion, (*L.*) *Boie.* *Pl. enl.* 802. *A. clangula*, *L.* *C. vulgaris*, *Flem.* *C. chrysophthalmus*, *Steph.*

HARELDA, (*Ray*) *Leach. Steph.* (1824). *Anas*, *L.* *Clangula*, *Steph.*

H. glacialis, (*L.*) *Leach.* *Pl. enl.* 1008. *A. hyemalis*, *L.* *A. miclonia*, *Bodd.*

Subfam. VII. ERISMATURINÆ.

THALASSORNIS, *Eyton* (1838). *Clangula*, *Smith.*

T. leuconota, (*Smith*) *Eyton.*

BIZIURA, *Leach. Steph.* (1824). *Anas*, *Shaw.* *Hydrobates*, *Temm.* (182?). *Hina*, *Leach*, *MSS.*

B. lobata, (*Shaw*) *Eyton.* *Nat. Misc.*, pl. 255. *B. novæ hollandiæ*, *Steph.*

ERISMATURA, *Bonap.* (1832). *Anas*, *Scop.* *Oxyura*, *Bonap.* (1828). *Oidemia*, *Less.* *Rhynchaspis*, *Steph.* *Cerconectes*, *Wagl.* (1832). *Undina*, *Gould* (1836). *Aythya*, *Boie.* *Gymnura*, *Nutt.* (183?). *Anas*, 4th div. *Temm.*

E. mersa, (*Pall.*) *Bonap.* *Pall. Reise*, 11. t. H. *A. leucocephala*, *Scop.*

Subfam. VIII. MERGINÆ.

MERGUS, *L.* *Merganser*, *Briss.* (1760).

M. castor, *L.* *Pl. enl.* 953.

Family II. COLYMBIDÆ. *Colymbus*, *L.*

Subfam. I. COLYMBINÆ.

COLYMBUS, *L.* *Cephus*, *Mæhr.* (1752)? *Urinator*, *Cuv.* (1799–1800). *Eudytes*, *Ill.* (1811). *Mergus*, *Briss.*

C. glacialis, *L.* *Pl. enl.* 952.

Subfam. II. PODICIPINÆ.

PODICEPS, *Lath.* (1790). *Colymbus*, *Briss.* (1760). *Ill.* (1811). *Podiceps*, *A. div.* *Vieill.* (1825).

P. cristatus, (*L.*) *Lath.* *Pl. enl.* 400.

PODILYMBUS, *Less.* (1831). *Sylbeocyclus*, *Bonap.* (1832). *Colymbus*, *L.* *Podiceps*, *Ray.* *Dasyptilus*^a, *Swains.* (1837).

Podiceps, *B. div.* *Vieill.* (1825).

P. carolinensis, (*Lath.*) *Less.* *C. podiceps*, *L.*

^a Previously used in *Psittacidæ*.

Family III. ALCIDÆ. Alca, L.

Subfam. I. ALCINÆ.

- ALCA, *L.* Pinguinus, *Bonn.* (1790). Larva, 2nd div. *Vieill.* Chenalopex, *Mæhr.* (1752).
A. impennis, L. Pl. enl. 367.
- UTAMANIA, (Ray) *Leach, Steph.* (1825). Alca, *L.* Pinguinus, *Bonn.* Torda, *Dum.* Chenalopex, *Mæhr.* Mormon, *Sw.* Diomedea, *Scop.* (1777). Pingouin, *Cuv.* (1799-1800).
U. torda, (L.) Steph. Pl. enl. 1003.
- FRATERCULA, *Briss.* (1760). *Brandt* (1837). Mormon, *Ill.* (1811).
 Alca, *L.* Anas, *Ray.* Ceratoblepharum, subg. a. *Brandt* (1837). Larva, *Vieill.* Spheniscus, *Mæhr.*
F. arctica, (L.) Cuv. Pl. enl. 275.
- LUNDA, *Pall.* (17??). Alca, *Pall.* Mormon, *Temm.* Gymnoblepharum, subg. b. *Brandt* (1837). Fratercula, *Vieill.* Spheniscus, *Mæhr.* (1752)?
L. cirrhata, Pall. Pl. enl. 761.

Subfam. II. PHALERIDINÆ.

- CERATORHINA, *Bonap.* (1831). Cerorhyncha (1828). Ceratorhyncha (olim), et Phaleris, *Bonap.* Chimerina, *Esch.* (1829).
C. occidentalis, Bonap. *P. cerorhyncha, Bonap.* *C. cornuta, Esch.* Zool. Atlas, pl. 12. *C. orientalis, Brandt.*
- OMBRIA, *Esch.* (1829). Phaleris, *Temm.* Alca et Lunda, *Pall.* Mormon, *Ill.*
O. psittacula, (Pall.) Esch. *Pall. Spic.*, v. t. 2. 5.
- PHALERIS, *Temm.* (1820).
P. tetracula, (Pall.) Temm. *Pall. Spic.*, v. t. 4. 5.
- PTYCHORHAMPHUS, *Brandt* (1837). Uria, *Pall.*
P. aleuticus, (Pall.) Brandt.
- TYLORHAMPHUS, *Brandt* (1837). Alca, *Pall.* Phaleris, *Temm.*
T. cristatellus, (Pall.) Brandt. *Pall. Spic.*, v. t. 3. 5.

Subfam. III. SPHENISCINÆ.

- SPHENISCUS, *Briss.* (1760). Aptenodytes, *Forst.* Diomedea, *L.* Eudyptes, *Vieill.*
S. demersus, (L.) Temm. *Edw.*, t. 94. f. 2.
- EUDYPTES, *Vieill.* (1816). Aptenodytes, *Forst.* Phaeton, *L.* Spheniscus, *Temm.* Catarractes, *Briss.* (1760). *Vieill.* (1825). Chrysocoma, (*Cuv.*?) *Steph.*
E. demersus, (L.) G. R. Gray. *A. chrysocome, Forst.* Pl. enl. 984. *A. catarractes, Forst.*

PYGOSCELIS, *Wagl.* (1832). Aptenodytes, *Forst.* Catarrhactes, *Cuv.*

P. papua, (Forst.) *Wagl.* *Forst.* Comm. Goett., iii. pl. 3.

APTENODYTES, *Forst.* (1788). Pinguinaria, *Shaw.* Eudyptes, *Vieill.* Spheniscus, *Scop.* (1777). Aptenodita, *Gmel.* (1788).

A. patachonica, *Forst.* Pl. enl. 975.

Subfam. IV. URINÆ.

CATARACTES, *Mähr.* (1752). Uria, *Briss.* (1760). Colymbus, *L.* Cephus, *Pall.* Lomwia, *Ray.* Lomwia, subg. a., *Brandt* (1837).

C. troile, (L.) *Lath.* Pl. enl. 903.

URIA, *Mähr.* (1752). Grylle, subg. b., *Brandt* (1837). Colymbus, *L.*

U. groënlandica, (Briss.) *G. R. Gray.* *C. Grylle*, *L.*

BRACHYRHAMPHUS, *Brandt* (1837). Uria, *Pall.* Anobapton, subg. a., *Brandt* (1837).

B. marmoratus, (Lath.) *Brandt.* *Lath.* Syn., vi. t. 96.

SYNTHLIBORHAMPHUS, subg. b., *Brandt* (1837). Alca, *Gm.*

S. antiquus, (Gm.) *Brandt.*

ARCTICA, *Mähr.* (1752). Mergulus, (Ray) *Vieill.* (1816). Alca, *L.* Mormon, *Ill.* Uria, *Briss.* Cephus, *Cuv.*

A. alle, (L.) *Vieill.* Pl. enl. 917.

Family IV. PROCELLARIDÆ. *Procellaria*, *L.*

Subfam. I. PROCELLARINÆ.

PELECANOÏDES, *Lacep.* (1800-1801). *Procellaria*, *Gm.* Haladroma, *Ill.* (1811). Puffinuria, *Less.* (1828). *Procellaria*, div. *C. Vieill.* (1825).

P. urinatrix, (Gm.) *Cuv.* *Forst.* Draw., t. 88. *P. Garnottii*, *Less.*

PUFFINUS, (Ray) *Briss.* (1760). *Procellaria*, *L.* Thiellus, *Gloger* (1827). Thalassidroma, *Swains.* Nectris, (Forst.) *Kuhl.* *Procellaria*, div. B. *Vieill.* (1825).

P. anglorum, *Ray.* *Edw.*, t. 379.

DAPTION, *Steph.* *Procellaria*, *L.*

D. capensis, (L.) *Steph.* Pl. enl. 964.

THALASSIDROMA, *Vigors* (1825). *Procellaria*, *L. Mähr.* (1752). *Hydrobates**, *Boie* (1822).

T. pelagica, (L.) *Vigors.* Pl. enl. 993.

* Previously proposed to be used (ending in *a*) by Vieillot.

OCEANITES, *Keys. et Bl.* (1840). Procellaria, *Bonap.*
O. *Wilsoni*, (Bonap.) *K. et B.*

PROCELLARIA, *L.* Wagellus, *Ray.* Fulmarus, *Leach.*
P. *glacialis*, *L.* Pl. enl. 59.

PRION, *Lacép.* (1800-1801). Procellaria, *Gm.* Pachyptila, *Ill.*
(1811). Procellaria, div. D. *Vieill.* (1825).
P. *vittatus*, (Gm.) *Cuv.* *Forst.* Draw., t. 87. Pr. *Forsteri*, *Lath.*

DIOMEDEA, *L.* Albatrus, *Briss.* (1760).
D. *exulans*, *L.* Pl. enl. 237.

Family V. LARIDÆ. *Larus*, *L.*

Subfam. I. LARINÆ.

————? *Larus*, *L.* Lestris, *Ill.* Catarracta, *Ray.*
?. *catarractes*, (*L.*).

STERCORARIUS, *Briss.* (1760). *Larus*, *L.* Catarracta, *Brün.* Lestris,
Ill. (1811). Prædatrix, *Vieill.* (1816). Buphagus, *Mæhr.*
(1752).
S. *parasiticus*, (*L.*) *G. R. Gray.* Pl. enl. 762.

ROSSIA, *Bonap.* (1838). *Larus*, *Sabine.*
R. *rosea*, *Bonap.* *Jard. and Selby's Ill. Orn.*, pl. 14. L. *Rossii*,
Sab.

LARUS, *L.* *Gavia*, *Mæhr.* (1752).
L. *glaucus*, *Brün.* *Gould's Birds of Eur.*, pl. 432.

LAROÏDES, *Brehm* (1830). *Larus*, *Brünn.*
L. *argentatus*, (*Brünn.*) *Brehm.*

XEMA, *Leach, Steph.* (1825). *Larus*, *L.*
X. *Sabini*, *Leach*, *Lin. Trans.*, xii. pl. 29.

CHROICOCEPHALUS, *Eyton* (1836). *Larus*, *Temm.* Xema, *Boie*
(1822). Chrcococephalus, *Strickl.* (1841).
C. *capistratus*, (*Temm.*) *Eyton.*

RISSA, *Leach, Steph.* (1825). *Larus*, *L.* *Gavia*, *Briss.* Laroïdes,
Brehm.
R. *tridactyla*, (*Lath.*) *Leach.* Pl. enl. 253. L. *rissa*, *L.*

————? *Gavia*, *Boie* (1822). *Larus*, *Gm.*
?. *eburnea*, (*Gm.*) Pl. enl. 994.

Subfam. II. RHYNCHOPINÆ.

RHYNCHOPS, *L.* Rygchopsalia, *Briss.* (1760).
R. *nigra*, *L.* Pl. enl. 357.

Subfam. III. STERNINÆ.

- PHÆTUSA, *Wagl.* (1832). *Thalassites*, *Swains.* (1837). *Sterna*, *Licht.*
P. magnirostris, (Licht.) *Wagl.* *Spix's Av. Br.*, pl. 104.
- GEOCHELIDON, *Brehm* (1830). *Sterna*, *Mont.* *Laropis*, *Wagl.* (1832). *Viralva*, *Steph.*
G. anglicus, (Mont.) *Brehm.*
- THALASSEUS, *Boie* (1822). *Sterna*, *Gm.*
T. cantiacus, (Gm.) *Boie.* *Boy's Sandw.*, t. in p. *S. Boysii*, *Lath.*
- SYLOCHELIDON, *Brehm* (1830). *Sterna*, *Sparr.* *Helopus*, *Wagl.* (1832). *Thalasseus*, *Boie.*
S. caspius, (Sparr.) *Brehm.* *Mus. Carls.*, iii. t. 62. *S. caspia*, *Lath.*
 ———? *Sterna*, *Forst.* *Planetis*^a, *Wagl.*
 ? *guttata*, (Forst.).
- GYGIS, *Wagl.* (1832). *Sterna*, *Forst.*
G. candida, (Forst.) *Wagl.* *S. alba*, *Sparr.* *Mus. Carls.*, t. 11.
- STERNA, *L.* *Hirundo*, *Ray.* *Larus*, *L.* (1735).
S. hirundo, *L.* *Pl. enl.* 987.
- STERNULA, *Boie* (1822). *Sterna*, *L.*
S. minuta, (L.) *Boie.* *Pl. enl.* 996. *S. metopoleucus*, *Gm.*
- HYDROCHELIDON, *Boie* (1822). *Viralva*, *Leach*, *Steph.* (1825).
Haliplana, *Wagl.* (1832). *Sterna*, *L.*
H. niger, (L.) *Boie.*
- ANOÛS, *Leach*, *Steph.* (1825). *Megalopterus*, *Boie* (1826). *Sterna*, *L.* *Noddi*, *Cuv.* (1817). *Gavia*, (Briss.) *Swains.* (1837).
Stolida, *Less.* (1831). *Sterna*, 2nd div. *Temm.*
A. stolidus, (L.) *G. R. Gray*, *Pl. enl.* 997. *A. niger*, *Steph.*
- ONYCHOPRION, *Wagl.* (1832). *Sterna*, *Forst.*
O. serratus, (Forst.) *Wagl.* *Forst. Draw.*, t. 110.
- PELECANOPUS, *Wagl.* (1832). *Sterna*, *King.*
P. pelecanoïdes, (King) *Wagl.*

Family VI. PELECANIDÆ. *Pelecanus*, *L.*

Subfam. I. PLOTINÆ.

- PLOTUS, *L.* *Ptynx*, *Mæhr.* (1752). *Anhinga*, *Briss.* (1760).
Plottus, *Scop.* (1777).
P. anhinga, *L.*

^a Similar to a word used in Entomology.

Subfam. II. PHAETONINÆ.

PHAETON, *L.* *Lepturus*, *Mæhr.* (1752). *Tropicophilus*, *Leach.*
P. æthereus, *L.* Pl. enl. 998.

Subfam. III. PELECANINÆ.

SULA, (Ray) *Briss.* (1760). *Pelecanus*, *L.* *Graucalus*, *Mæhr.*
Morus, *Vieill.* (1816). *Dysporus*, *Ill.* (1811). *Moris*, *Leach.*
S. bassana, (L.) *Briss.* Pl. enl. 278.

ONOCROTALUS, (Briss.) *Wagl.* *Pelecanus*, *Mol.*
O. thagus, (Mol.) *G. R. Gray.* *O. Hernandezii*, *Wagl.*

PELECANUS, *L.* *Onocrotalus*, *Mæhr.* (1752).
P. onocrotalus, *L.* Pl. enl. 87.

GRAUCALUS, *L.* (1735). *Phalacrocorax*, (Antiq.) *Briss.* (1760).
Pelecanus, *L.* *Corvus*, *Ray.* *Halius*, *Ill.* (1811). *Carbo*,
Lacep. (1800-1801). *Hydrocorax*, *Vieill.* (1816).
G. carbo, (L.) *G. R. Gray.* Pl. enl. 927.

ATAGEN, *Mæhr.* (1752). *Fregata*, (Ray) *Cuv.* (1799-1800).
Pelecanus, *L.* *Halius*, 2nd div., *Ill.* *Tachypetes*, *Vieill.*
(1816).
A. aquila, (L.) *G. R. Gray.* Pl. enl. 961. *P. leucocephalus* et
Palmerstoni, *Lath.*

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

Page 3. For *Briss.* (1760), read *Mæhr.* (1752).

Page 7. After *Bonap.* read (1831). Erase the date given after
Otus, *Cuv.*

Page 8. Read after *Otus*, (Ray) *Cuv.* (1799-1800).

Page 23. For *Agrilorhynchus* read *Agrilorhinus*.

Page 26. Erase the date after *Cichla*, *Wagl.*

Page 27. *Praticola* being used as *Pratincola* by *Koch* (1816), it
becomes necessary to adopt Gould's name of *Calamanthus*.

Page 28. Under *Acrocephalus*, read for the date after *Meyer*
(1815), and *Boie* (1822). For the date after *Meyer* (1822), read
(1815).

Page 29. Under *Erythacus*, for the date (1822) read (1815).

Page 30. For *Hylodes* Mr. Gould has used the word *Drymodes*.

Page 32. *Sylvicola*, *Swains.* (1827) must be placed before *Parula*,

as the 'americana' is the true type of Swainson's genus; and a new generic name must be given for the 'coronata' as the type.

Page 47. Graucalus should be altered to a new generic name, as this word was previously employed by Linnaeus.

Page 49. Near Laniarius add the genus LANIOTURDUS, *Waterh.* (1838). *L. torquatus*, *Waterh.*

Page 55. Near Cacicus add OCYALUS, *Waterh.* (1840). *O. popayanus*, *Waterh.*

Page 56. To Calamospiza add Corydalina, *Aud.* (1839).

Page 59. Add to Carduelis, Acanthis, *Meyer* (1815), and to Chrysomitris and Cannabina add Acanthis, *Meyer*.

Page 60. To Euspiza add Hortulanus, *Vieill.* (1807).

Page 61. Emberiza—after *Boie* add (1826).

Page 63. Erythrina—this word having been long used in Botany, should therefore give place to Erythrospiza.

Page 69. Perhaps it would be considered more correct if I had given the *B. capensis* as the type of Linnaeus's genus Bucco, and not the *B. grandis*, which is a species of Gmelin. The name of 'capensis' has been altered by Latham to 'collaris' on account of the species being an inhabitant of South America and not of the Cape, as was supposed by Linnaeus. Should others agree with me in this suggestion, it will be necessary to place Bucco, *L.* before genus Chaunornis, page 13, and a new name must be given to the typical *B. grandis*. To Trachyphonus add Cucupicus, *Less.* (1831).

Page 78. For *E. Hamiltoni* (*J. E. Gray*), read *E. leucomelanos*, (*Lath.*) *G. R. Gray*. *P. Hamiltoni*, *J. E. Gray*, Ill. Ind. Zool. &c. Erase *A. leucomelanos*, *Lath.*, and read *A. Cuvieri*, (*Temm.*) *G. R. Gray*, Pl. col. 1. &c.

Page 79. For *Family III.* read *Family IV.*

Page 83. *E. recurvirostris* should have for its synonyms *C. grisea*, *Hodgs.*, *Ced. recurvirostris*, *Swains.*, which are misplaced; and Geoffroy's *Ce. magnirostris* is perhaps a true *Cedionemus*.

The following genera are supposed by me to belong to the Subfamily Luscininae:—

Hylocharis, *Mull.* (1835).

H. luscinia, *Mull.*

Hylophila, *Mull.* (1835).

H. ————?

Both these generic names have been previously employed in this branch of science; therefore cannot be again used.

BARBILANIUS, *Dum.* (1802), Sparactes, *Vieill.* (1816), was established on a made-up bird of a dealer.

Oinobas, *Swains.*, Pyrrota, *Vieill.*, and Campylops, *Licht.* Three genera which I have met with, but am unable to refer them to places in this work for the present.

INDEX OF GENERIC NAMES.

* * The *smaller* numbers refer to the pages at which the names are used *generically*, the *larger* are those in which they occur as *synonyms*.

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THE END.

APPENDIX

TO

A LIST

OF

THE GENERA OF BIRDS.

BY

GEORGE ROBERT GRAY.

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PREFACE.

THE object of this Appendix is to complete, as far as possible, my List of the Genera of Birds, the purpose of which was to bring together at one view *all* the genera established by different authors in this branch of study, and thus to obviate, in one division of the animal kingdom, a want that had long been felt. A more striking illustration of the necessity of such a list can hardly be given than is afforded by the complete neglect which has attended the principal work referred to in the following pages (Kaup's *Skizzirte Entwicklungs-Geschichte und Natürliches System der Europäischen Thierwelt*); which, although published in 1829, has hitherto escaped the notice of all systematic writers, and would not have been known to myself, but that my attention was accidentally drawn to it by the references in a list of generic names used in natural history, which M. Agassiz is about to publish. M. Kaup's work has, it is true, some very fanciful peculiarities as regards arrangement, and he has undoubtedly carried his subdivision of genera beyond what is likely to be adopted, at least by the present generation of naturalists. But I still adhere to the rule laid down by the late Mr. Vigors, that in a work like the present *all* the genera of authors should be quoted; and I have therefore given in this Appendix the whole of those proposed by M. Kaup, together with their types, leaving it to ornithologists to adopt them or not according to their individual opinions of their validity, and thus doing what in me lies to prevent the application of a new series of names to the groups referred to, in case future writers should be disposed to regard them as possessing generic importance. In a few cases M. Kaup's names, by right of priority, will displace those of more recent authors, who were, I am sure, as little aware as myself of his having preceded them, and who will readily, I doubt not, admit his claims as soon as they become acquainted with his work.

Another source of additions to the original list has been furnished by Mr. Hodgson, who being apprehensive that the *unclassical names* which he formerly used to designate his genera should be superseded by some of those innovators who are always ready to seize on a pretext for appropriating the credit due to others, has given to the same genera a series of more classical names, with the view of guarding himself from plunder. In accordance with established practice, however, I regard the names first given, notwithstanding the anathema which has been pronounced against them by some of our lawgivers, as sacred, and have quoted the subsequent series only as their synonyma.

To the Linnæan genera I have added, in this Appendix, the date of their establishment, as far as I could ascertain it with precision. Some objections have been made to my having recurred to the generic names used by Linnæus previously to 1760, because seven or eight names are thereby transposed from the position which they have for many years occupied. The Prince of Canino has set the example of considering the period when specific names were universally applied by Linnæus as the epoch from whence the binominal nomenclature takes its date; and I venture to regard the year 1735, when the same great man published his first list of genera, as the epoch of the real establishment of genera in their modern sense. Acting upon this principle, I cannot but go back to the names employed in his earlier works, and also to the work of Mæhring, not certainly drawn from the "dusty shelves," where it had remained "forgotten for a century," but to which repeated references have been made by others as well as myself. With this limitation as to date, I regard the *law of priority* as admitting of *no exceptions*; and it has been my earnest endeavour throughout my work to adopt it to the full extent, without suffering any consideration to interfere with its application. It is only by strictly and undeviatingly adhering to this rule that uniformity of nomenclature can be attained.

APPENDIX.

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1. *Vultur*, after *L.* add (1756).
2. *Racama*, place before it *GYPHIERAX*, *Rupp.* (1835), and the type altered to *G. angolensis* (*Gm.*), *Rupp.*, &c.
3. *Archibuteo*, add *Triorchis*, *Kaup* (1829). *Falco*, *Gm.*
4. *Aquila*, after (*Antiq.*) add *Mæhr.* (1752).
4. *Ichthyiaëtus* was previously employed by *Kaup* (1829), and therefore must be changed.
Falco, after *L.* add (1735).
5. *Hypotriorchis*, *Kaup* has adopted this name, but he also separates *Falco æsalon* under the generic name of *ÆSALON*, *Kaup* (1829).
Tinnunculus, add *Ægyptius*, *Kaup* (1829).
Erythropus, add *Pannychistes*, *Kaup* (1829).
Baza, Mr. Hodgson has changed this name to *Hyptiopus* (1841).
Pernis and *Mitrus*, add to each *Aquila*, *Mæhr.*
6. *Circus*, add *Pygargus*, *Koch* (1816).
7. *Strigiceps*, for (1838) read (1831).
Athene, for (1836) read (1829).
Scops, place before it *EPHIALTES*, *Keys. et Bl.* (1840), as the former word was previously used.
Bubo, after *Asio* erase *Swains.* and place (*Antiq.*) *Briss.* (1760), and erase the date after *Cuv.*
8. *Huhua*, Mr. Hodgson has changed this name to *Etoglaux* (1841).
Syrnium, add 'Aluco, *Cuv.*' *Kaup* (1829).
Otus, after (*Ray*) add *Cuv.* (1799–1800), also *Ægoli*, *Keys. et Bl.* (1840).
Urrua, Mr. Hodgson has changed this word to *Mesomorpha* (1841).
Nyctale, add *Ægoli*, *Kaup* (1829).
Strix, after *L.* add (1735).
Bulaca, this word is altered to *Meseidus* by Mr. Hodgson (1841).
10. *Caprimulgus*, after *L.* add (1756) ; for *Hirundo*, *L.* read *Hirundo*, p. *L.* (1735).
Scotornis, alter *climacteris* to *climacuris*.
Cypselus, after *Brachypus*, *Meyer*, add (1815).
11. *Macropteryx*, M. Boie informs me that he had given to this

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- genus the name of DENDROCHELIDON, in the year (1828), the latter name therefore should be employed.
11. *Pallene*, said to be coequal with Hemiprocne, *Nitzsch*; if so, it should be used.
Hirundo, after *L.* add (1735).
Coracias, after *L.* add (1735).
 12. *Todus*, after *L.* add (1766); it was previously used by *Brisson* (1760).
Erolla, place before it PELTOPS, *Wagl.* (1829); the type must be *P. Blainvillii* (*Less.*), *Wagl.*, &c.
Psarisomus; for *Raya* Mr. Hodgson has proposed *Simus* (1841).
 13. *Trogon*, after *L.* add (1766).
Chamormis should have before it *Bucco*, *L.* (1766); the type is *B. collaris*, *Lath.*, *Pl. enl.* 395. *B. capensis*, *L.*
 14. *Alcedo*, after *L.* add (1756).
 15. *Merops*, after *L.* add (1756); read for *Ispida*, *L.*, *Ispida*, p. *L.* (1735).
Nyctiorhis, *Bucia* has been changed by Mr. Hodgson to *Napophila* (1841).
Upupa, after *L.* add (1735).
 18. *Trochilus*, after *L.* add (1748).
 23. *Diglossa*, for *Agrilorhynchus* read *Agrilorhinus*, and add *Campylops*, *Licht.* (18).
 24. *Certhia*, after *L.* add (1735).
 Between *Sittella* and *Sitta* add
ACANTHISITTA, *Lafr.* (1841). *Acanthiza*, *Lafr.*
A. longipes (*Gm.*), *G. R. Gray.* *Forst. Dr.* 165. *A. tenuirostris*, *Lafr.*?
A. citrina (*Gm.*), *G. R. Gray.* *M. citrinella*, *Forst. Dr.* 164.
A. punctata (*Quoy et Gaim.*), *G. R. Gray.* *Voy. de l'Astr.* pl. 18. f. 1.
Sitta, after *L.* add (1735).
 25. *Dendrodromus* was previously used, ending in *as*, by *Kaup* (1829); therefore should be changed to DROMODENDRON, *G. R. Gray* (1842), the type *D. leucosternum*, *G. R. Gray.*
Microurea, add *Tesia*, *Hodgs.* (1837); that gentleman has lately changed it to *Anura* (1841).
 26. *Campylorhynchus*, erase the date after *Wagl.*
Melizophilus, add *Thamnodus*, *Kaup.*
 27. *Cysticola*, in the place of *Less.* (1831), put *Kaup* (1829).
Praticola, being used by *Koch*, Mr. Gould's name must be employed in its place.
Cettia, add *Potamodus*, *Kaup.*
 28. *Locustella*, in the place of *Gould* (1836), put *Kaup* (1829); add *Muscipeta*, *Koch*, and *Acrocephalus*, *Naum.* The species are further divided into
POTAMODUS, *Kaup* (1829). *Acrocephalus*, *Naum.*
P. fluviatilis (*Meyer*), *Kaup.*
Lusiniola, add after *Calamodyta*, *Kaup* (1829), also *Muscipeta*, *Koch.* The species are further divided into

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- CALAMODUS, *Kaup* (1829). *Acrocephalus*, *Naum.* *Muscipeta*, *Koch.*
C. phragmitis (Bechst.), *Kaup.*
28. *Acrocephalus*, add *Hydrocopsychus*, *Kaup* (1829), and *Muscipeta*, *Koch* (1816); for 1822 read 1815; 1826 read 1822. *Kaup* considers the *Sylvia arundinacea* as the type of *Calamoherpe*.
Phyllopneuste, for 1822 read 1815; add *Muscipeta*, *Koch.*
Phylloscopus, add *Ficedula*, *Koch.*
 The species are further divided into
SIBILATRIX, *Kaup* (1829). *Ficedula*, *Koch.*
S. *S. sibilatrix*, *Bechst.*
ERYTHROLEUCA, *Kaup* (1829).
E. passerina (Gm.), *Kaup.*
ALSOECUS, *Kaup* (1829).
A. leucopogon (Mey.), *Kaup.*
Sylvia, add *Thamnodus*, *Kaup* (1829). *Kaup* considers the *S. curruca* as the type of *Curruca*, and *S. cinerea* as the type of *Sylvia*.
29. *Adornis* should have before it *EPILAIS*, *Kaup* (1829), and he also proposes the following:—
MONACHUS, *Kaup* (1829).
M. atricapillus (*L.*), *Kaup.*
Nisoria must give place to *ADOPHONEUS*, *Kaup* (1829); and the type is *A. nisoria* (Bechst.), *Kaup.*
Luscinia, add *Lusciola*, *Keys. et Bl.* (1840).
Copsychus, add *Dahila*, *Hodgs.* (1836); he has altered this to *Polypeira* (1841).
Niltava, Mr. Hodgson has changed it to *Chaitaris* (1841).
Siphia, Mr. Hodgson has changed it to *Dimorpha* (1841).
Cyanecula, add *Saxicola*, *Koch* (1816).
Calliope, add *Lusciola*, div. *Melodes*, *Keys. et Bl.* (1840); and add after this genus
IDUNA, *Keys. et Bl.* (1840). *Motacilla*, *Pall.* *Sylvia*, *Licht.*
I. salicaria (Pall.). *S. caligata*, *Licht.* *I. caligata*, *Keys. et Bl.*
Erythacus, alter date (1822) to (1815); and after *Lath.* add *Koch* (1816).
30. *Hylodes* (1841), read *Drymodes* (1840); in the next line *H.* for *D.*
Saxicola, for *Motacilla*, *L.* read *Motacilla*, p. *L.* (1735).
Fruticicola must give place to *PRATINCOLA*, *Koch* (1816), and alter the type to *P. rubetra* (*L.*), *Koch.*
31. *Accentor*, *Kaup* has further divided the species, viz.
SPERMOLEGUS, *Kaup* (1829). *Accentor*, *Temm.*
S. montanellus (Temm.), *Kaup.*
THARRHALEUS, *Kaup* (1829). *Motacilla*, *Gm.*
T. modularis (Gm.), *Kaup.*

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31. *Pyrrholæmus* and *Xerophila*, for (1841) read (1840).
Psilopus being used, Mr. Gould has altered it to *GERYGONE* (1841).
Ægithalus must have before it *PAROÏDES*, *Koch* (1816), and the type altered to *P. pendulinus* (L.), *Koch*.
Parus, after *L.* add (1735). *Kaup* proposes further divisions, viz.
LOPHOPHANES, *Kaup* (1829). *Parus*, *L.*
L. cristatus (L.), *Kaup*.
CYANISTES, *Kaup* (1829). *Parus*, *L.*
C. cærulea (L.), *Kaup*.
POECILE, *Kaup* (1829). *Parus*, *L.*
P. palustris (L.), *Kaup*.
32. *Calamophilus* should have before it *PANURUS*, *Koch* (1816); after *Leach* add *Steph.* (1825), and after *Mystacinus* add *Boie* (1822). The type altered to *P. biarmicus* (L.), *Koch*, &c.
Orites, for *Parus*, *L.* read *Parus*, p. *L.* (1735), and add *Acredula*, *Koch* (1816).
Sylvicola, erase the date, and alter the generic name to *DENDROICA*, *G. R. Gray* (1842); the type would be *D. coronata* (L.), *G. R. Gray*, &c.
Parula must give place to *SYLVICOLA*, *Swains.* (1827); and the type altered to *S. americana* (L.), *Swains.*
33. *Motacilla*, after *L.* add (1735).
Dahila, &c. to be erased; and put in its place
— ? *Calobates*^a, *Kaup* (1829). *Motacilla*, *Gm.*
— ? *boarula* (Gm.), *C. sulphurea* (Bechst.), *Kaup*.
Anthus, place next to this genus the two new ones proposed by *Kaup*, viz.
PIPASTES, *Kaup* (1829). *Anthus*, *Bechst.*
P. arborea (Bechst.), *Kaup*.
LEIMONIPTERA, *Kaup* (1829).
L. pratensis (Lath.), *Kaup*.
and Mr. Swainson's genus should be more properly placed here.
AGRODROMA, *Swains.* (1837). *Anthus*, *Meyer*.
A. campestris (Mey.), *Strickl.* *A. rufescens*, *Temm.*
34. *Brachypteryx*, after this genus add
NAPOTHERA, *Boie* (1835). *Myiothera*, *Temm.*
N. epilepidota (Temm.), *Boie*. Pl. col. 448. f. 2.
36. *Myiophaga*, add *Andromedon*, *Temm.* (1838).
Turdus, after *L.* add (1735). *Kaup* considers *T. musicus* the proper type. He proposes the following subdivisions for other species, viz.
IXOCOSSYPHUS, *Kaup* (1829).
I. viscivorus (L.), *Kaup*.
ARCEUTHORNIS, *Kaup* (1829).
A. pilaris (L.), *Kaup*.

^a Previously employed.

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- CICHOLOIDES, *Kaup* (1829).
C. Bechsteinii (Naum.), *Kaup*.
36. *Merula*, for *Turdus*, *L.* read *Turdus*, p. *L.* (1735); and near this genus place
 — ? *Copsychus**, *Kaup* (1829).
 — ? *torquatus* (*L.*).
37. *Garrulax*, erase from the type *G. Belangeri*, *Less.*
Suya, for this word Mr. Hodgson gives *Decurus* (1841).
Sibia, for this word Mr. Hodgson gives *Alcopus* (1841).
Tesia, &c. to be erased.
Malacocercus, the type should be *M. griseus* (*Gm.*), *Strickl.*
M. striatus, *Swains. Zool. Ill. n. s. pl. 5.*
38. *Oriolus*, after *L.* add (1766).
39. *Yuhina*, Mr. Hodgson has altered this word to *Polyodon* (1841).
Pycnonotus, near this genus add
 — ? *Oreias**, *Temm.* (1838). *Ixos et Turdus*, *Temm.*
 — ? *azureus*, *Temm. Pl. col.*
40. *Alectrurus*, near this genus add
COPURUS, *Strickl.* (1841). *Platyrrhynchus*, *Spix.* *Muscipeta*, *Cuv.* *Muscicapa*, *Hahn.*
C. filicauda (*Spix*), *Strickl.* *Spix's Av. 11. pl. 14.* *M. leucocilla*, *Hahn.*
41. *Pitangus*, for 212 read 295.
Scaphorhynchus, for 295 read 212.
43. *Rhipidura*, add *Rhipidicala*, *Boie*; and alter the type as
R. albiscapa, *Gould.* *Lath. Hist. of B. iv. pl. 99.* *R. flabellifera*, *Vig. and Horsf.*
Muscicapa, after *L.* add (1766).
44. *Piezorhynchus*, after *Gould* add (1840).
Vireo, add *Tyrannus* (*Vieill.*), *Temm.* (1838).
Leiothrix, the type should be
L. sinensis (*Gm.*), *Strickl.* *P. furcatus*, *Temm. Pl. col. 287.*
f. l. L. furcatus, *Swains.*
Minla is changed by Mr. Hodgson to *Proparus* (1841).
45. *Mesia* is changed by Mr. Hodgson to *Philacalyx* (1841).
Bahila is changed by Mr. Hodgson to *Calipyga* (1841).
Siva is changed by Mr. Hodgson to *Hemiparus* (1841).
Pipra, after *L.* add (1766).
47. *Graucalus*, this word is previously used, therefore should be changed.
Chibia, this word is changed by Mr. Hodgson to *Cometes* (1841), and add *Criniger*, *Tick.*, *Corvus*, *L.*; and the type is
C. hottentottus (*L.*), *Strickl.* *C. barbatus*, *J. E. Gray.*
C. crishna, *Gould.* *C. casia*, *Hodgs.* *C. splendens*, *Tick.*
48. *Bhringa*, Mr. Hodgson has altered to *Melisseus* (1841).
Lanius, after *L.* add (1756); and near this genus add

* Previously employed.

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- PHONEUS, *Kaup* (1829).
P. rufus (Briss.), *Kaup*.
48. *Enneoctonus*, after *Briss.* add *Kaup* (1829).
Tentheca is altered by Mr. Hodgson to *Creurgus* (1841).
49. *Napothera*, &c. to be erased.
Laniarius, near this genus add
LANIOTURDUS, *Waterh.* (1838).
L. torquatus, *Waterh.*
51. *Pica* should be in capitals.
Corvus, after *L.* add (1735); and near this genus place
CORONE, *Kaup* (1829).
C. *C. corone*, *L.*
Monedula, add on the authority of M. Boie his generic name
of *Lycos*; and at the same time add *Coloeus*, *Kaup*
(1829).
52. *Fregilus*, for (182?) read (1816).
Paradisaea, after *L.* add (1735).
53. *Calornis*, near this genus add
ENODES, *Temm.* (1838). *Lamprotornis*, *Temm.*
E. erythrophrys, *Temm.* Pl. col. 267.
Cochoa is altered to *Prosorinia* (1841) by Mr. Hodgson.
Gracula, after *L.* add (1756), and after *Hodgs.* add (1836).
Buphaga, after *L.* add (1766).
54. *Cutia*, Mr. Hodgson has altered it to *Heterornis* (1841).
Sturnus, after *L.* add (1735).
Amblyramphus, add after *Leach* (1814).
55. *Cacicus*, near this genus place that of
OCYALUS, *Waterh.* (1840).
O. popayanus, *Waterh.*
56. *Dolichonyx*, erase from the type *O. caudacutus*, *Gm.*
Calamospiza, add *Corydalina*, *Aud.* (1839).
57. *Coccothraustes*, for *Loxia*, *L.* read *Loxia*, p. *L.* (1735).
Munia is changed by Mr. Hodgson to *Dermophrys* (1841).
Emberizoides, *Temminck* has changed this to *Chlorion* (1838?).
58. *Tanagra*, after *L.* add (1766); for *Thaupsis* read *Thraupis*.
59. *Erythrura*, erase the date after *Sykes*, and add
OXYCERCA, *G. R. Gray* (1842). *Lonchura*^a, *Sykes* (1832).
O. nisoria (Tem.), *G. R. Gray*. Pl. col. 500. f. 2.
also near *Erythrura* add
POEPHILA, *Gould* (1842).
P. acuticauda, *Gould*.
Carduelis, for *Fringilla*, *L.* read *Fringilla*, p. *L.* (1735); and add
Fring. div. Acanthis, *Mey.* (1815); and near this genus add
EMBLEMA, *Gould* (1842).
E. picta, *Gould*.
Chrysomitris, add *Acanthis*, *Mey.*
Citrinella was previously proposed to be used by *Kaup* (1829),

^a Used in Ichthyology.

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- therefore *DRYOSPIZA*, *Keys. et Bl.* (1840), must be employed, and the type altered to *D. citrinella* (L.), *K. et B.* Pl. enl. 658. f. 2. The date after *Koch* read (1816).
59. *Cannabina*, add *Acanthis*, *Mey.*
60. *Ligurinus*, for (182?) read (1816).
Petronia, in the place of *Bonap.* (1838) put *Kaup* (1829); and alter the type as *P. stulta* (Gm.), *Strickl.* Pl. enl. 225.
F. petronia, *L.* *P. rupestris*, *Bonap.*
Fringilla, after *L.* add (1735).
Montifringilla, for (1836) read (1829), and add *Fring.* div. e.
Orites, *Keys. et Bl.* (1840).
61. *Emberiza*, after *L.* add (1748); after *Boie* add (1826); and near this genus place the following subdivisions:—
CIA, *Kaup* (1829).
C. *E. cia*, *L.*
CITRINELLA, *Kaup* (1829).
C. *E. citrinella*, *L.*
OROSPINA, *Kaup* (1829).
O. provincialis (L.), *K.*
CIRLUS, *Kaup* (1829).
C. *E. cirlus*, *L.*
—? *Spina*^a, *Kaup* (1829).
—? *lesbia* (Gm.),
—? *Cynchramus*^b, *Kaup* (1829).
—? *schœniculus*, (L.)
Spinus, after *L.* add *Kaup* (1829).
Plectrophanes, near this genus add
CENTROPHANES, *Kaup* (1829).
C. calcaratus (Pall.), *F. lapponica*, *Gm.* *C. lapponica*, *Kaup.*
62. *Alauda*, after *L.* add (1735).
Galerida, after *Boie* add (1828), and *Lullula*, *Kaup* (1829).
Mirafr., add after *Horsf.* (1820). Near this genus add
CALANDRELLA, *Kaup* (1829).
C. brachydactyla (Temm.), *Kaup.*
Agrodroma, &c. to be erased.
Macronyx, after *Swains.* add (1827).
Certhilauda, add *Alaemon*, *Keys. et Bl.* (1840).
63. *Erythrina* is employed in botany, therefore must give place to
CARPODACUS, *Kaup* (1829); and the type should be *C. rosea* (Pall.), *Kaup.*
Pyrrhula, for *Loxia*, *L.* read *Loxia*, p. *L.* (1735).
Uragus, add *Carpodacus*, *Kaup.*
Loxia, after *L.* add (1735).
64. *Paradoxorhis*, *Suthora* is changed into *Temnoris* (1841) by Mr. Hodgson.
Chizærhis, for this word read *Schizorhis*, *Wagl.* (1829).

^a Employed ending in *us*.^b Previously used.

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65. *Buceros*, after *L.* add (1748).
Ramphastos, after *L.* add (1744).
66. *Euphema*, after *Less.* for (1830) read (1831).
Trichoglossus, near this genus add
BROTOGERIS, *Vigors* (1826). *Psittacus*, *Gm.* *Trichoglossus*,
Wagl.
B. pyrrhopterus (*Lath.*), *Vig.* *Zool. Journ. Suppl.* t. 4.
67. *Brotogeris*, &c. to *Steph.* to be erased, and *CORIPHILUS* to be
considered a genus, with the following species for its type :
C. saphirinus (*Forst.*), *B. taitensis*, *Levaill.* *Perr.* pl. 65.
68. *Psittacus*, after *L.* add (1735).
69. *Bucco* should be changed, as it is employed in another place,
to *Megalaima* (1842).
Trachyphonus, add *Lipornix*, *Wagl.*, and *Cucupicus*, *Less.*
(1831).
70. *Sasia* is changed by *Mr. Hodgson* to *Comeris* (1841).
Vivia is changed by *Mr. Hodgson* to *Piculus* (1841).
Picus, after *L.* add (1735); and near this genus add
DENDRODROMAS, *Kaup* (1829). *Picus*, *Bechst.*
D. leuconotus (*Bechst.*), *Kaup.*
Dryocopus, add *Carbonarius*, *Kaup* (1829).
71. *Yunx*, after *L.* add (1748).
72. *Crotophaga*, after *L.* add (1756).
73. *Idiococcyx*, in place of *Temm.* put *Boie* (1838); and add it to
the next genus, *Rhinortha*.
Cuculus, after *L.* add (1735).
74. *Treron*, *Toria* is changed by *Mr. Hodgson* to *Romeris* (1841).
Carpophaga, *Ducula* to *Rinopus* (1841).
Before *Lophorhynchus* place *LOPHOLAIMUS*, *G. R. Gray* (1841);
the type as *L. antarcticus* (*Shaw*), *G. R. Gray*, &c.
Columba, after *L.* add (1735). *Kaup* gives *C. livia* as the
type, and *C. palumbus* as the type of his *Palumbus* (1829).
75. *Geopelia*, near this genus add
OCYPHAPS, *Gould* (1842).
O. lophotes (*Temm.*), *Gould.*
Phaps, near this genus add
GEOPHAPS, *Gould* (1842).
G. scripta (*Temm.*), *Gould.*
76. *Crax*, after *L.* add (1744).
77. *Pavo*, after *L.* add (1735).
Phasianus, after *L.* add (1748).
78. *E. Hamiltoni*, &c. read *E. leucomelanos* (*Lath.*), *G. R. Gray.*
P. Hamiltonii, *J. E. Gray*, *Ill. Ind. Zool.* pl. *P. Lathamii*,
J. E. Gray. *P. albocristatus*, *Vigors.*
A. leucomelanos, &c. read *A. Cuvieri* (*Temm.*), *G. R. Gray.*
Pl. col. 1. *M. melanion*, *Vieill.*
Gallus, after *L.* add (1744).
Meleagris, after *L.* add (1735).
Numida, after *L.* add (1766).

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78. *Tetraogallus*, add Tetrao, *Pall. Megaloperdix of a Russian naturalist* (183?). Chourtka, *Victor* (1840).
79. *Chacura* should have before it CACCABIS, *Kaup* (1829); and add near the genus
ALECTORIS, *Kaup* (1829). Tetrao, *Gm.*
A. petrosa (*Gm.*), *Kaup*.
80. *Perdix*, for Tetrao, *L.* read Tetrao, p. *L.* (1735).
Coturnix, for Tetrao, *L.* read Tetrao, p. *L.* (1735).
Tetrao, after *L.* add (1735). *Kaup* considers the *P. medius* as the type; and he adopts *Scopoli's* genus *Urogallus* for the *T. urogallus*, *L.*
Bonasa, for Tetrao, *L.* read Tetrao, p. *L.* (1735).
Lagopus, for Tetrao, *L.* read Tetrao, p. *L.* (1735); and add the following genera, established by *Kaup*:—
OREIAS, *Kaup* (1829).
O. scoticus (*Lath.*), *Kaup*.
 — ? *Attagen*^a, *Kaup* (1829).
 — ? *montanus* ().
81. *Pterocles*, for (1815) read (1809).
Ocypetes, this genus is synonymous with *Thinocorus*, and the type the same species as *T. runicivorus*.
82. *Struthio*, after *L.* add (1735).
Didus, after *L.* add (1766).
83. *Otis*, after *L.* add (1735).
Esacus, *Carvanaca* is changed to *Pseudops* (1841) by Mr. *Hodgson*; and subjoin to the type *C. grisea*, *Hodgs.* and (*Ed.* *recurvirostris*, *Swains.*
84. *Chetusia*, add to the type, *T. keptuschka*, *Lepech.* *Gould's B.* of *Eur.* and *T. fasciatus*, *Gm.* *C. Wagleri*, *J. E. Gray.*
Charadrius, after *L.* add (1735).
85. *Hiaticula*, for *Charadrius*, *L.* read *Charadrius*, p. *L.* (1735).
Hæmatopus, after *L.* add (1735).
Psophia, after *L.* add (1756).
86. *Ardea*, after *L.* add (1735).
Herodias, add *Garzetta*, *Kaup* (1829).
Ardeola, add 'Cancrophagus, *Boie,*' *Kaup* (1829).
 Before *Ardeola* (*Briss.*) place *ARDETTA*, *G. R. Gray* (1842); and the type as *A. minuta* (*L.*), *G. R. Gray.* *Pi. enl.* 323.
Cancroma, after *L.* add (1766).
Platalea, after *L.* add (1735).
87. *Mycteria*, after *L.* add (1756).
Tantalus, after *L.* add (1756).
Ibis, *I. æthiopica*, *Lath.* should form the type of a distinct division, to which I give the name of *THRESKIORNIS* (1842).
T. æthiopica (*Lath.*), *G. R. Gray.*
Falcinellus, add *Plegadis*, *Kaup* (1829).

^a Previously employed.

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88. *Terekia* should have before it *XENUS*, *Kaup* (1829); therefore the type will be, *X. cinereus* (Gould), *Kaup*, &c.
Ibidorhyncha, for (183?) read (1835).
Totanus, add *Ilyornis*, *Kaup* (1829); and near this genus place the following proposed divisions:—
GAMBETTA, *Kaup* (1829). *Tringa*, *L.*
G. calidris (*L.*), *Kaup*.
ERYTHROSCELUS, *Kaup* (1829). *Tringa*, *Gm.*
E. fuscus (*Gm.*), *Kaup*.
RHYACOPHILUS, *Kaup* (1829); also *Actitis* of *Kaup*.
Tringa, *L.*
R. glareola (*L.*), *Kaup*.
HELODROMAS, *Kaup* (1829). *Tringa*, *L.*
H. ochropus (*L.*), *Kaup*.
89. *Actiturus*, read *Actidurus*,
Catoptrophorus, add *Hodites*, *Kaup* (1829).
Recurvirostra, after *L.* add (1744).
Cladorhynchus, after *Dubus* add (1836).
Tringa, after (1817) add *Kaup* (1829).
Philomachus, for *Tringa*, *L.* read *Tringa*, *p. L.* (1735).
Before *Cocorli* place *ANCYLOCHEILUS*, *Kaup* (1829); and alter the type to *A. subarquatus* (*Gm.*), *Kaup*, &c. Near this division place the following:—
LEIMONITES, *Kaup* (1829). *Tringa*, *Leisl.*
L. Temminckii (*Leisl.*), *Kaup*.
ACTODROMAS, *Kaup* (1829). *Tringa*, *Leisl.*
A. minuta (*Leisl.*), *Kaup*.
LIMICOLA, *Koch* (1816). *Falcinellus*, *Kaup* (1829).
L. platyrhyncha (*Temm.*), *Koch*.
90. *Scolopax*, after *L.* add (1756). *Kaup* considers the *S. media* as the type of the Linnæan *Scolopax*.
Philohela, add *Microptera*, *Nutt.*
Xylocota must give place to *ENALIUS*, *Kaup* (1829). The type is *E. Sabini* (*Vigors*), *Kaup*, &c.
Numenius, for this division *Kaup* employs *Telmatias*, *B.* The type should be altered to *N. gallinago*, *L.* Pl. enl. 883. *G. scolopacinus*, *Bonap.*
Philolimnos should have before it *LIMNOCRYPTES*, *Kaup* (1829), and the type altered to *L. gallinula* (*L.*), *Kaup*, &c.
Near these genera add
PELORYCHUS, *Kaup* (1829). *Scolopax*, *Kaup*.
P. Brehmii, *Kaup*.
NEMORICOLA, *Hodgs.* (1837). *Scolopax*, *Hodgs.*
N. nipalensis, *Hodgs.* *S. nemoricola*, *Hodgs.*
91. *Parra*, after *L.* add (1766).
Palamedea, after *L.* add (1766).
Porzana, near this genus add
PHALARIDION, *Kaup* (1829). *Rallus*, *Pall.*
P. pusillum (*Pall.*), *Kaup*.

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91. *Rallus*, after *L.* add (1756); and near this genus place
GALLIRALLUS, *Lafr.* (1841).
G. brachypterus, *Lafr.*
92. *Fulica*, after *L.* add (1735).
Phaenicopterus, after *L.* add (1748).
94. *Aiz*, add *Cosmonessa*, *Kaup* (1829).
Mareca, add *Penelope*, *Kaup* (1829).
Dafila, add *Trachelonetta*, *Kaup* (1829).
Anas, after *L.* add (1735).
Querquedula, *Kaup* gives for its type *An. querquedula*; and the *An. crecca* to his new genus *Nettion* (1829).
95. *Oidemia* and *Melanitta* should be considered the same division; and near this genus add
PELIONETTA, *Kaup* (1829).
P. perspicillata (*L.*), *Kaup*.
Branta, add *Netta*, *Kaup* (1829).
96. *Clangula*, in the place of *Keys. et Bl.* (1840), put *Kaup* (1829).
Harelda, add *Pagonetta*, *Kaup* (1829).
Mergus, after *L.* add (1735); and near this genus put
MERGANETTA, *Gould* (1841).
M. armata, *Gould*.
Columbus, after *L.* add (1735).
Podiceps, add *Lophaitiia*, *Kaup* (1829); and near this genus place the following proposed divisions:—
DYTES, *Kaup* (1829).
D. cornutus (*Gm.*), *Kaup*.
PROCTOPUS, *Kaup* (1829).
P. auritus (*Lath.*), *Kaup*.
PEDEAITHYIA, *Kaup* (1829).
P. subcristatus (*Jacq.*), *Kaup*. *P. rubricollis*, *Lath.*
Kaup considers the *P. minor* as the type of *Podiceps*.
97. *Alca*, after *L.* add (1744).
Ombria, add *Cyclorrhynchus*, *Kaup* (1829).
98. *Uria*, add 'Cephus, *Cuv.*' *Kaup*.
Daption, add (1825).
99. *Procellaria*, after *L.* add (1748), add *Rhantistes*, *Kaup* (1829).
He considers the *P. pelagica* as the type of *Procellaria*.
Diomedea, after *L.* add (1756).
Larus, after *L.* add (1735), and *Leucus*, *Kaup* (1829). He considers the *L. leucopterus* as the type of *Larus*, which is a species of the genus *Laroides*, *Brehm*. Near this genus place
ICHTHYIAËTUS, *Kaup* (1829).
I. *L. ichthyiaëtus*, *Pall.*
Chroicocephalus, add *Gavia*, *Kaup* (1829).
Rissa, add *Cheimonea*, *Kaup* (1829).
Before *Gavia*, *Boie*, place *PAGOPHILA*, *Kaup* (1829); and read the type as *P. eburnea* (*Gm.*), *Kaup*. Add the genus
HYDROCOLOEUS, *Kaup* (1829). *Larus*, *Pall.*
H. minutus (*Pall.*), *Kaup*.

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99. *Rhynchops*, after *L.* add (1756).
 100. *Thalasseus*, add *Actochelidon*, *Kaup* (1829).
Sylochelidon, add *Hydroprogne*, *Kaup* (1829).
Sterna, after *L.* add (1748); and for *Larus*, *L.* read *Larus*, p.
L. (1735). Near this genus place
 — ? *Thalassea*^a, *Kaup* (1829).
 — ? *Douglasii* (Mont.).
Hydrochelidon, near this genus place
 PELODES, *Kaup* (1829).
 P. leucopareia (Natt.), *Kaup*.
Onychoprion serratus may prove to be only the *Anoüs stolidus*, on comparison.
Plotus, after *L.* add (1766).
 101. *Phaeton*, after *L.* add (1756); and near this genus place
 CLYMENIUS, *Kaup* (1829).
 No name is given to the typical species.
Pelecanus, after *L.* add (1735).

^a Previously used.

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BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

A List of the Genera of Birds, with their Synonyma, and an Indication of the typical Species of each Genus. By George Robert Gray. Second Edition. 8vo. London, 1841.

MR. GRAY'S 'Genera of Birds' is a systematic catalogue of all the generic groups which have been proposed by ornithologists, with their synonyms, and a reference under each genus to some one well-ascertained species by way of type. Having on a former occasion (see *Annals of Nat. Hist.*, vol. vi. p. 410, vol. vii. p. 26) published a commentary on this work when it first appeared, I am induced to offer a few further remarks on this new and improved edition. If the former work was deserving of high praise as a first attempt to introduce order and system into a chaotic mass of scattered observations, this edition may be still further commended on the ground of the great additional accuracy and completeness which it exhibits. In these days of hasty and superficial book-making, it is rare to meet with a work in which so much labour and research is condensed into so small a space; and as a tabular index of the present state of ornithology, it is one of the most complete works ever produced in any branch of zoology.

A work of such a nature is well adapted to supply statistical results. The actual number of genera enumerated in it amount to 1119. To these genera no less than 1961 Latin or systematic names have been given by different authors, so that 842 superfluous generic names have already been introduced into the science of ornithology. Yes! it is a humiliating fact, that into this most fascinating portion of Nature's Eden, no less than 842 *weeds* have been deliberately planted by the hands of those who professed to be the cultivators of the soil; weeds which, though they may be rooted out of the systematic arrangement, must yet, in the shape of synonyms, continue for ever to choke up the writings and load the memories of ornithologists, throwing a dusky veil of human mystification over the fair face of Nature. Does not this fact prove the necessity of naturalists agreeing upon some general rules and principles to be followed in constructing their nomenclatures? It is not, I think, asserting too much to say, that if ornithologists had had a good code of laws for their guidance, and had not in many cases yielded to personal vanity or to an indolent neglect of the labours of their predecessors, nearly the whole of these 842 useless generic names might have been spared to the science, and would have been available in other departments of zoology, from which they are now for ever excluded. Mr. Gray's work, if diffused as widely as it deserves to be, will, it may be hoped, go far in checking the daily growing evil of multiplying words without multiplying facts; and we may hope that this work will have many imitators in other branches of natural history, some of which are even in a more chaotic state than ornithology.

The principle of priority which Mr. Gray has followed in selecting his nomenclature is now daily gaining ground among judicious naturalists, but there are one or two points in which I think he has carried his principle too far, on which I now proceed to remark.

In his former edition, Mr. Gray extends the law of priority (with a few exceptions) no further back than 1760, the date of Brisson's work, but in the present edition he gives the benefit of this law to Mœhring's 'Genera Avium,' published in 1752, and to the first edition of Linnaeus's 'Systema Naturæ,' in 1735. Now if this arrangement had *worked well* there would have been no good ground of ob-

jection to it, but it happens unfortunately that these two works have lain almost dormant from the time of their publication till 1841, when Mr. Gray has drawn them from their dusty shelves. In the mean time, many of the generic names found in these old works have been used in totally different senses by later authors, and have been now current for thirty or forty years. To these later genera Mr. Gray gives new names, and restores their former names to the old genera of Mœhring and of Linnæus's first edition, from which they have been so long removed. For instance, he follows Mœhring in giving the generic name *Spinus* to the common Bunting, *Tragopan* to a Hornbill, *Scops* to the Demoiselle Crane, *Cinclus* to the Turnstone, *Catarrhactes* to the Guillemot. So, after Linnæus's first edition, he applies the name *Grus* to the Balearic Crane, *Numenius* to the Snipes, and *Graucalus* to the Cormorants. The ornithologist will immediately remark that these names have long been applied to genera widely different from those here mentioned, genera upon which Mr. Gray is obliged to impose fresh names, either selected from later authors or new-coined for the occasion. He gives, for instance, the new name *Megalornis* to the common Crane, and *Cracticornis* to the Curlew.

These alterations of names so long established are not merely inconvenient, but it is to be feared that they will fail of their desired effect, that of producing uniformity of nomenclature. We cannot, I think, expect that the majority of naturalists will sufficiently appreciate the claims of such rare and obscure works as Mœhring's 'Genera Avium,' and the first edition of Linnæus, as to alter a nomenclature which they have employed all their lives in favour of one which has been forgotten for a century. Here is, I think, a strong case made out for establishing a "statute of limitation." Let naturalists agree, once for all, to draw an absolute line at the date of 1760, when the elaborate standard work of Brisson appeared, and when the "binomial method" was first dawning on the mind of the great Linnæus, and let them admit no genera on the authority of any prior author, nor even of the earlier works of Linnæus himself.

Unless some such restriction be made, it is to be feared that the principle of priority, instead of producing uniformity of nomenclature, will, from the want of a fixed point of departure, lead to greater confusion than now exists.

Another respect in which I think Mr. Gray has rather over-legislated, is that of altering names on the ground, not of their *identity*, but only of their *similarity* to others previously used. He cancels, for instance, the names *Astur*, *Brachypterus*, *Tyrannula*, *Stelleria*, *Calliste*, on account of their resemblance to the names *Aster*, *Brachypteryx*, *Tyrannulus*, *Stellaria*, *Callistus*, previously employed in other branches of science. For such changes he cites the authorities of Dr. Horsfield and Mr. Swainson, but I think it is very questionable whether it would be prudent for naturalists to allow this practice to become a law. The total number of generic names which have been proposed in natural history is probably not less than 30,000, and we may be well satisfied if, amidst this vast multitude, we can guard against the repetition of *identical* terms, without being too fastidious as to those which are only *similar*. Indeed, the number of duplicate *identical* names is now becoming so considerable, that some naturalists (with whom I am far from agreeing) are beginning to plead for their preservation when they occur in distant departments of organic nature. It is then hardly to be expected that the majority of naturalists will consent to the cancelling esta-

blished names on the ground of mere *resemblance* to previous ones. And the extension of science has now caused so much division of labour, that a student in one department is seldom even aware of the existence of these allied terms in other branches of natural history, much less is he likely to be led into error by them. The ancient Latins could distinguish *muscus* from *musca*, or *ovis* from *ovum*, without falling into error, and why may not the moderns?

A further argument against this practice is, that it is impossible to define what amount of resemblance between two words shall justify the cancelling one of them. When the *same* name is repeated twice over, the case does not admit of dispute; but if mere *similarity* were declared illegal, the litigation would be endless. If *Stellaria* cannot coexist with *Stellaria*, what is to become of *Otus* and *Otis*, *Lepus* and *Lepas*, *Sylvia* and *Silpha*, *Sturnus* and *Sterna*, *Colymbus* and *Columba*, *Hirundo* and *Hirudo*, &c. &c.?

It appears to me far better to retain all generic names which exhibit, *when correctly spelt*, a difference from all preceding ones, though it amount only to a single letter.

At the same time, the principle proposed by Mr. Gray should operate as a *caution* to naturalists, when constructing new generic names, to avoid, as far as possible, such terms as closely resemble those already adopted.

The number of generic groups enumerated in this work amounts, as before stated, to 1119. It is to be hoped that this number will in future be increased only by the discovery of new forms. It is after all a mere matter of taste, how far the process of forming new genera by subdividing old ones shall be carried. Subdivide as we may, the diversities of structure will never be exhausted until each species is made into a genus, for there is rarely an instance of two species, however closely allied, that precisely agree in the proportions of all their parts. We may therefore cease from subdividing when we think that the limit of convenience has been attained; and most persons will admit that it has been reached, if not exceeded, in the case before us, where about 5000 species (for no more are known *with accuracy*) are distributed into no less than 1119 genera. Mr. Gray is of opinion that these genera might be advantageously condensed to the number of about 800, and in this I quite agree with him.

The systematic classification adopted by Mr. Gray is considerably improved in this edition, though there are still several groups which I think might be better arranged. Most of these cases were pointed out in my former commentary; and as the question of affinities is, in the present state of our knowledge, in great measure open to opinion, it is very natural that Mr. Gray's views should occasionally differ from mine.

The alphabetical index is a valuable appendage to the present edition, but one thing is still needed, a list of the books which have been consulted in compiling this work. Many of the authorities for genera have been extracted with great perseverance from works of extreme rarity in this country, and it would have been a great aid to the student if the titles of these works had been enumerated in Mr. Gray's book. I would suggest that this defect might be in some degree supplied if Mr. Gray would send such a list to this Magazine.

I now proceed as before to remark on the details of Mr. Gray's volume, but it will be seen, that from the far greater accuracy of the present edition, my criticisms will be much less numerous than on the former occasion.

At page ix of his preface, Mr. Gray states, through an oversight, that the number of genera of birds in Linnæus's last edition is 104, when in fact they are 78. It follows that the calculations deduced therefrom are erroneous. The proportion of species to genera in the 'Systema Naturæ' will be twelve to one, not nine to one.

Page 7 of the text. For the reasons above stated, I trust that the name *Scops* will be retained for the genus of Owls which has so long borne it, in which case the type should be called *Scops zorca* (Gm.), not *Scops aldrovandi*, Bon.

P. 8. The name *Asio*, Briss., 1760, should supersede *Otus*, Cuv., 1799, and the type will then stand as *Asio otus* (Lin.).

The genus *Glaucidium* belongs to the subfamily *Surninæ*.

P. 10. The name *climacteris*, applied to the type of *Scotornis*, is, I believe, a mistake for *climacurus*.

P. 12. *Erolla*, Less., 1831, should give way to *Peltops*, Wagl., in Oken's 'Isis,' 1829.

P. 13. In my former criticism on the use of the word *Capito* I was misled by its erroneous application in Mr. Gray's first edition to the *Bucco tamatia* of Gmelin. Mr. Gray has now cleared the difficulty by showing that *Capito* and its synonym *Nyctactes* are equivalents of *Micropogon*, Tem., and he has therefore given a new name, *Chau-nornis*, to *B. tamatia*, Gm. In a supplementary note, p. 102, Mr. Gray points out that this genus ought in strictness to bear the name of *Bucco*, Lin., as the only species of *Bucco* mentioned by Linnæus belongs to this group. There is indeed no denying that modern authors have departed from the original type of *Bucco*, Lin., in restricting that name to the East Indian Barbets; but this application of the term (though incorrect) is now so universally adopted, that I decidedly think it has acquired a prescriptive right which it would be very injudicious to set aside.

P. 18. *Heliothryx* should be written *Heliothrix*.

P. 20. It appears from Cuvier's 'Règ. Anim.' that the *Merops moluccensis*, Gm., is the type of Commerson's genus *Philedon*, and that name is long anterior to *Philemon*, Vieill.

P. 23. *Dendroma*, Sw., cannot be synonymous with *Diglossa*, Wagl., as it is described by Swainson with the margins of the beak entire. *Dendroma* appears to me to be equivalent to *Philydor*, Spix, and to include his three species *superciliaris*, *albugularis*, and *ruficollis*.

P. 24. The earliest specific name of *Xiphorhynchus procurvus* seems to be *trochilirostris*, Licht., and that of *Sittasomus sylviellus* is *erithacus*, Licht.

P. 26. *Thriothorus* should be written *Thryothorus* (from *θρύον*, a reed, *θρόω*, to leap).

Thryothorus arundinaceus, Vieill., should be called *T. ludovicianus* (Lath.).

According to my observations, the *Edela ruficeps*, Less. (*Orthotomus edela*, Tem., P. C. 599. f. 2.), is the same as *Motacilla sepium* of Raffles, but is not the *Orthotomus sepium* of Horsfield.

P. 28. The earliest binomial specific name of *Locustella* is *rayi*, Gould. It is a misapprehension of Ray's meaning to call the bird *Locustella avicula*, Ray. He uses the word *avicula* not as being less general than *Locustella*, but more so. He intended to say, "a small bird called *Locustella*," and not "the species of *Locustella* called *avicula*," which would be his meaning if *avicula* were a specific name.

The genus *Erythropygia*, Smith, ought, I think, to be separated from *Aedon*, Boié, notwithstanding the similarity of plumage. *Ery-*

P. 44. The earliest synonym of *Liothrix furcata* is *Tanagra sinensis*, Gm.

P. 46. Mr. Gray is fully justified in removing the name *Ampelis* from the American genus which has borne it of late years, and restoring it to the Waxen Chatterer of Europe. The latter bird is clearly the type of the genus *Ampelis* of Linnaeus, who took this name from the old authors, and Vieillot ought therefore to have retained this title to the Waxen Chatterer, instead of the new one *Bombycilla*. We may the better reconcile ourselves to this change as it happens fortunately that the American Chatterers are already provided with a name by Brisson, who in 1760 defined for them the genus *Cotinga*.

I have seen reason to reverse the opinion I formerly expressed respecting the genera *Tersa*, Vieill., and *Chasmorhynchus*, Tem., each of which claims to be the lineal descendant of the old genus *Procnias*, Ill., and consequently to bear its name. The question is, what type did Illiger adopt for his genus? Now he cites three species of *Procnias*, as follows:—" *Ampelis variegata*, *carunculata*? Lin., Gmel., *Hirundo viridis*, Tem. Catalog." The first two belong to *Chasmorhynchus*, and the last to *Tersa*; therefore, if we assume the *first* on the list to be the type of Illiger's genus, the title of *Procnias* will devolve upon *Chasmorhynchus*. But in determining an author's type, other points must be considered besides the order in which he enumerates his species. If we suppose with Temminck, that Illiger's mark of interrogation refers to *both* the first and second species on his list, we must assume the third to be the one about which he had no doubt, and from which the characters of his genus were taken. That such was the case, will be evident from the characters which he has assigned to the genus *Procnias*, among which we find " *Rostrium brevius; nares basales, membranâ plumis frontilibus aut setis obsitâ, clausæ; alæ mediocres.*" Now all these characters strictly apply to *Tersa*, Vieill., but do not suit *Chasmorhynchus*, Tem. Moreover, the name *Procnias* clearly alludes to the swallow-like form of *Tersa* (which induced Temminck at that time to call it *Hirundo viridis*), which cannot be asserted of *Chasmorhynchus*. I think, therefore, that we ought to follow Temminck in retaining the name *Chasmorhynchus* for the one genus, and conferring the name *Procnias*, Ill. (restr.), on the *Tersa* of Vieillot.

The type of *Cotinga* does not require a *new* specific name. The blue-banded species or variety, Pl. Enl. 188, was called *A. cincta* by Kuhl in 1820, and the plain-breasted one, Pl. Enl. 186, is the *A. caerulea* of Vieillot, 1824.

P. 47. The *Chibia barbata*, Gray, is the *Corvus hottentottus*, Lin., and the *Criniger splendens* of Tickell, 1833.

P. 48. For *Telophorus* read *Telophonus* (from τήλε and φωνή).

P. 53. Insert the genus *ENODES*, Tem., 1838, < *Lamprotornis*, Tem. Type, *E. erythrophrys*, Tem., Pl. Col. 267.

P. 56. Erase *Oriolus caudacutus*, Gm., from the synonyms of *Dolicichonyx*, as it is also cited under *Ammodromus caudacutus*, p. 61.

P. 57. Add *Chlorion*, Tem., 1838, to the synonyms of *Emberizoides*.

P. 59. *Citrinella serinus*, Bon., should be called *C. brumalis* (Gm.), and *Petronia rupestris*, Bon., should stand as *P. stulta* (Gm.).

P. 61. The true *Fringillaria capensis* (Lin.) is figured in Pl. Enl. 158. f. 2, and is distinct from *F. flaviventris* (Vieill.) (*F. flavigaster*, Rupp.), Pl. Enl. 664. f. 2.

P. 62. The specific name of *Agrodroma* should be *campestris*

(Bechst.), not *rufescens*. Temminck makes it an *Anthus*, not an *Alauda*, and it unquestionably should be placed next to, if not in, the genus *Anthus*, and not among the *Alaudinæ*, into which group it was forced by Mr. Swainson, in order to fill a gap in the quinary system.

P. 63. *Crithagra* should stand in the *Fringillinæ* next *Serinus*.

P. 69. Mr. Gray's new name *Laimodon* should be written *Læmodon*, α in Greek becoming æ in Latin. (See Linnæus, Phil. Bot., § 247.)

Is Mr. Gray correct in quoting *Bucco barbatula*, Tem., under his *Barbatula nana*? Levaillant's pl. 56. (the basis of *B. barbatula*, Tem.) seems very different from the description of *Bucco parvus*, Gm. (the basis of *Barbatula nana*).

Calorhamphus fuliginosus (Tem.), mihi, is certainly not the *Bucco lathamii*, Gm. See Lath. Syn. pl. 22.

P. 70. Is not the genus *Sasia*, Hodgs., identical with *Microcolaptes*?

P. 73. *Pseudornis*, Hodgs., is more allied to *Cuculus* than to *Oryzophorus*, but seems to be sufficiently distinct from both to deserve a generic rank.

P. 77. Latham describes his *Phasianus leucomelanus* with a black crest. It must therefore be the *Lophophorus cuvieri*, Tem., and not the *Euplocamus hamiltoni*, as stated at p. 102.

P. 80. I do not find a "*Perdix olivacea*" in Latham's 'Index Ornithologicus'; therefore, if the name *olivacea* originated with Hodgson, it should give way to the prior name *megapodia*, Tem.

P. 88. Independently of the objections which exist to our reviving the obsolete nomenclature of Linnæus's first edition, there can, I think, be no doubt that the Curlew, and not the Snipe, should be regarded as the type of his genus *Numenius*. The latter name was given to the Curlew in allusion to the *crescent*-shaped form of the beak, (from νέος, new, and μήνη, moon,) a character which does not apply to the Snipes.

Those who retain the Whimbrel as a distinct genus should call it *Phaeopus vulgaris*, Flem., but there is certainly no good ground for separating it generically from the Curlews (*Numenius*, Lath.).

The *Scolopax pygmaeus*, Gm., is said by Temminck to be the same as *Pelidna platyrhyncha*, and as nothing is said of its having three toes, it cannot be referred with certainty to *Erolia*. The latter bird should therefore be called *Erolia variegata*, Vieill., 1816 (not *E. varia*, Vieill., 1824).

P. 89. *Pelidna subarquata* ought not to be distinguished as a genus from *Pelidna cinclus*. Both have the beak curved, though not quite in the same degree.

P. 90. *Microptera*, Nuttall, is synonymous with *Philohela*, Gray.

P. 95. *Camptolaimus* should be written *Camptolæmus*.

P. 99. If the claims of Møhring to a share in our modern nomenclature be disallowed, then the name *Gavia*, Boié, 1822, may be restored to the *G. eburnea* (Gm.).

H. E. STRICKLAND.

Supplementary remarks on Mr. G. R. GRAY'S 'Genera of Birds.'

Since the publication of my former notice of Mr. Gray's work in the 'Ann. and Mag. of Nat. Hist.' for January last, a few additional observations have occurred to me. Being desirous of rendering this excellent work as extensively useful as possible, by pointing out those minor details which seem to require correction, I do not scruple

to add the following criticisms by way of supplement to my former review.

Page 12 of the 'Genera of Birds.' Dr. Horsfield's genus *Eury-lainus* should be written *Eurylæmus*.

P. 72. It is satisfactory to find that the several authors who claim the honour of giving a specific name to the type of *Geococcyx*, may cease from the contention. This bird was first described by Fernandez 191 years ago under the name of *Hoitlallottl* (see Ray, Syn. Av., p. 158), and was recorded by Latham and Gmelin under the name of *Phasianus mexicanus*. It will therefore now stand as *Geococcyx mexicanus* (Gm.).

P. 80. The European species of *Bonasa* should be called *B. betulina* (Scop.) instead of *B. sylvestris* (Brehm.).

P. 83. *Cursorius europæus*, Lath., ought, in point of priority, to be called *C. gallicus* (Gm.).

P. 86. *Tigisoma lineatum* (Gm.) ought to be termed *T. brasiliense* (Lin.).

The European species of *Nycticorax* should be called *N. griseus* (Lin.). The specific name *gardeni* was originally given to the nearly allied American species, after Dr. Garden of South Carolina.

P. 88. *Aramus scolopaceus* (Gm.) was called *Scolopax guarauna* by Linnaeus, and should therefore bear the latter specific name.

Glottis chloropus (Nils.) should be called *G. canescens* (Gm.), being the *Scolopax canescens* of the latter author.

P. 93. The word *ferus* was first used as a specific name for the Wild Goose by Stephens, not by Gmelin, and is therefore subsequent to Meyer's name *cinereus*.

The Wild Swan should be termed *Olor musicus* (Bechst.), as Linnaeus did not distinguish it specifically by the name of *ferus*. It may be further remarked, that the characters which distinguish *Olor* of Wagler from *Cygnus* are far too unimportant for generic separation.

P. 94. *Pacilonitta* should be written *Pacilonetta*.

The original type of the genus *Querquedula* (Briss.), Steph., is clearly the Garganey (*Anas querquedula*, Lin., *Cyanopterus circia* (Lin.), Eyton), and not the Teal (*Anas crecca*, Lin.). But would it not be better to follow Stephens in uniting the Teals and Garganeys in one genus, *Querquedula*?

P. 96. The specific name *leucocephala*, Scop., is prior to *mersa*, Pall.

Mergus castor, Lin., should be called *M. merganser*, Lin., as the former synonym applied to the female, while the latter name was given to the adult male.

P. 98. Those who adopt Mœhring's genus *Uria* should retain for its type the specific name *grylle*, Lin. But as I consider that Mœhring's work is beyond the pale of the binomial nomenclature, I adopt Stephens's name of *Grylle scapularis*.

Buffon's Pl. Enl. 993. represents the *Thalassidroma oceanica* (Forst.), not *T. pelagica* (Lin.).

P. 100. *Gygis candida* (Forst.) was first published by Sparrman under the name of *Sterna alba*, and the latter specific name ought therefore to prevail.

P. 101. The name *Onocrotalus*, Briss., should be cancelled as a mere synonym of *Pelecanus*, Lin., and a new generic name should be given to the *Pelecanus thagus* of Molina. H. E. STRICKLAND,

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XLVIII.—*Commentary on Mr. G. R. Gray's 'Genera of Birds.'* ^{1st edition.} 8vo. London, 1840. By H. E. STRICKLAND, Esq., M.A., F.G.S., &c.

MR. GRAY'S 'Genera of Birds,' though a work of no external pretensions, is calculated to exercise a very beneficial influence on the science of ornithology. To the unscientific reader it presents only a bare catalogue of names; but the naturalist no sooner consults it, than he finds in it evidence of much laborious research and sound criticism. The object of this work is to give a classification of all the generic groups of the Class Aves, which have been defined by various authors, and to append to each genus a list of the duplicate names which these authors have given to the same group, either through ignorance of each other's labours, or from the less excusable cause of wishing to introduce their own terms into the science to the exclusion of those given by the original descri-

bers. Few persons would imagine, without seeing Mr. Gray's book, the enormous extent to which this evil has grown, loading the science for ever with a mass of utterly useless synonyms, and compelling the unwilling naturalist too often to desert the works of Nature in order to disentangle the errors of man. Much of this multiplication of synonyms is, indeed, the unavoidable result of the number of labourers employed in the same branch of science, but separated by wide geographic intervals. The machinery for circulating through the civilized world the knowledge which is daily published in detached regions is so imperfect, that it is next to impossible for any individual to gain access to all the works which relate to his particular study. Mr. Gray's office in the British Museum has given him great advantages in this respect, and he has availed himself of them to good purpose. His work appears to me highly creditable to him as a first attempt at bringing into order the heterogeneous materials which lay before him. His book is, indeed, by no means free from defects and inaccuracies, but they are few in comparison with the errors which he has detected in the writings of others. It would not have been possible for any man living to render such a work accurate *at first*. One person will always discover mistakes where another does not, and the greater the number of critics the more accurate the book may ultimately become. Having myself been engaged for a considerable time in preparing a work on the synonyms, specific as well as generic of the class Aves, I have been enabled by comparing Mr. Gray's work with my own MSS. to judge of his general accuracy. In most cases his results have entirely agreed with my own, and where they differed I have been led by further investigation to detect errors, sometimes in my work, and sometimes in his. It appeared desirable to embody these corrections in a detailed commentary on Mr. Gray's book, both for the information of those who possess it, and also to aid Mr. Gray in case he should publish a second edition. A corrected edition of the '*Genera of Birds*,' if widely circulated on the Continent as well as at home, would be the most effectual means of introducing an uniform nomenclature into ornithology, of stopping the present wanton and lawless multiplication of synonyms, and of opening the eyes of naturalists to the amount of labour which has already been effected in the same department by others.

The remarks contained in Mr. Gray's preface are very judicious, and deserve to be read and acted upon by all zoological authors. In selecting and forming a permanent nomenclature out of a heap of synonymous terms, Mr. Gray adopts

"the inflexible law of priority." There is reason to hope that naturalists are daily becoming more convinced of the value and excellence of this law. So long as authors adopt one name in preference to another merely on account of its superior euphony of sound, or applicability of meaning, the nomenclature of science must vary with the individual taste and opinion of each author. But when we adopt priority of publication as our rule, we are guided not by opinion but by fact. The particular date at which any genus or species first receives a name is an irrevocable matter of history; and all naturalists who adopt the *first* name that was given to the object, *must* coincide in their nomenclature. And although the *first* names that were given are not always the *best*, yet surely the establishment of an uniform and permanent language among naturalists of all nations is an object of far greater value than the employment of names which, though more elegant and expressive, want the authority which time alone imparts, and vary with the tastes and caprices of men. The law of priority has also the merit of being the only one which is *just*, as it preserves and honours the terms employed by original discoverers in preference to those introduced by later critics; and it also has the advantage of reminding us of the *date* at which any species was discovered or group defined. In the application of this law Mr. Gray has acted with the strictest impartiality, though in one or two respects he seems to have somewhat departed from its spirit in adhering to its letter. In the first place I entirely agree with the Prince of Musignano, that "in no case do I consider it right to take any of the names of the older authors in preference to those given by Linnæus. We owe this compliment to that great man; and besides it is not fair to assume that our Binomial system of nomenclature was established before his time, because we meet with a few instances capable of being referred to the invaluable principle which he was the first to generalize and render universal." With regard to *specific* names then, we cannot carry back the law of priority beyond the date of the 12th edition of the '*Systema Naturæ*,' and we ought not to set aside the earliest specific name given to a species *after* that date in favour of one accidentally binomial in form which was given *before* it. Thus, for instance, the *Hirundo chalybea* of Gmelin was termed by Brisson *H. cayanensis*; but we do not adopt the latter name, because Brisson had evidently no idea of a regular binomial nomenclature like that of Linnæus, and generally employed a *sentence* instead of a *word* to designate a species.

The same principle applies to the priority of generic names

with the exception that we are here enabled to go one step further back, and to extend the benefit of the law to Brisson. An author cannot be cited as the authority for a generic name, unless he uses it in a *generic sense*. Now zoologists had no distinct notion of a *genus* before the time of Linnæus and Brisson; and, therefore, although the *names* used by antecedent authors may often be applied with propriety to modern genera, yet in such cases they acquire a new meaning, and should be quoted on the authority of the first person who used them in this secondary sense. The so-called generic names of Ray, for instance, are only appellations of species derived, in most cases, from his predecessors; and if we apply the rule of priority to them we ought also to quote the names of Aristotle and Pliny as authorities for almost every genus of Linnæus. Thus the names *Puffinus* and *Locustella*, though applied by Ray to certain *species* of birds, were first used *as genera* by Brisson and Gould respectively, and should therefore be quoted on the authority of these authors. Linnæus and Brisson appear to be the earliest writers who ought to be cited as authority for the genera of birds. Brisson's generic definitions are perfectly regular and systematic, and all those of his genera which are *additional* to those of Linnæus, may therefore be quoted on his authority. These Brissonian genera are as follows:—*Gallus*, *Perdix*, *Aquila*, *Asio*, *Coracia**, *Pica*, *Garrulus*, *Nucifraga*, *Promerops*, *Carduelis*, *Coccothraustes*, *Colius*, *Pyrrhula*, *Polytmus*, *Galbula*, *Rupicola*, *Momotus*, *Rhea*, *Casuarus*, *Himantopus*, *Vanellus*, *Arenaria*†, *Glareola*, *Limosa*, *Ciconia*, *Scopus*, *Balearica*, *Cariama*, *Porphyrio*, *Galinula*, *Phalaropus*, *Colymbus*‡, *Fratercula*, *Spheniscus*, *Catarrhactes*, *Puffinus*, *Stercorarius*, *Anser*, *Sula*, *Phalacrocorax* and *Corrora*. It is important to attend to this list, because it has been customary to quote Brisson as an authority for many other genera which he never defined, but only attached their designations to certain species. The names so used by Brisson are in the same predicament with those of Ray, Aldrovandus, or Pliny; they are merely arbitrary or vernacular appellations of species, but do not become generic titles till properly defined as such. On this principle the genus *Buteo*, e. g., should be regarded as founded not by Brisson but by Bechstein, who should therefore be cited as the author of it.

* This name being too near in sound to *Coracias*, Lin., is superseded by Cuvier's name *Fregilus*.

† The name *Arenaria* being used by Linnæus in botany, the genus now stands as *Streptopelia*, Ill.

‡ This genus is now called *Podiceps*, Lath., the name *Colymbus* being given by Linnæus to a different genus.

So also the group of the Kestrels was first defined as a genus by Boié under the name of *Cerchneis*; and this term ought, I conceive, to be retained rather than *Tinnunculus*, which is merely the name by which Brisson designated the common species of Northern Europe. I shall point out other cases of the same kind below.

Before proceeding to details, I wish to make a few further suggestions of improvements which might be introduced with advantage in future editions of this work.

1. In the present work the student is unable to judge what *extent* Mr. Gray assigns to each genus, no definitions being given, and only one species quoted as an example. In his preface, however, Mr. Gray holds out a prospect of publishing the characters to his genera, a plan which I trust he will execute. At any rate he ought to lose no time in publishing the definitions of all the *new* genera contained in this work, it being held by some naturalists that to give a generic name without a definition does not constitute an act of publication; and he is thus exposed to the same kind of petty larceny by which Vieillot anticipated so many of Cuvier's genera. For the same reason Mr. Gray ought to give names at once to all those generic groups which are indicated in the present work without being named.

2. In all cases where the species quoted as the type of a genus remains *unfigured*, a reference should be made to some work in which it is *described*, otherwise the student has no clue to the characters of the genus.

3. A distinction should be made between those genera which are retained exactly as at first defined by their authors, and those which have undergone subsequent restriction. Genera of the former class may remain with merely the name of the author attached, as *Irena*, Horsf. Genera which are now confined within more restricted bounds than when originally defined, may be distinguished by the syllable (*restr.*) after the author's name; thus *Corvus*, L. (*restr.*), *Sphenura*, Licht. (*restr.*), &c.

4. In reciting the synonyms to each genus it would be a great improvement to distinguish those terms which are exactly equal in extent to the adopted genus, from those which are either more or less comprehensive. The neatest way of expressing this seems to be by means of the algebraic signs $>$ *greater than*, $=$ *equal to*, and $<$ *less than*. Thus I would write CRYPTSIRHINA, Vieill., 1816, (*restr.*), $=$ *Temia*, Cuv., 1817, $=$ *Phrenothrix*, Horsf., 1821, $<$ *Corvus*, Lath., $<$ *Colius*, Lath., $<$ *Glaucopis*, Tem. Again, CONURUS, Kuhl., 1820, $=$ *Aratinga*, Spix, 1824, $>$ *Psittacara*, Vig., $<$ *Psittacus*, Shaw,

< *Sittace*, Wagl. In these cases all the *equal* or *coextensive* synonyms should be cited first, the *less extensive* ones (if any) second, and the *more extensive* ones last.

5. In some cases Mr. Gray attaches the date of publication to each genus, but it would be an improvement if it were *always* attached both to the adopted name and to its coextensive synonyms, as is done in the above examples. In a work based on the law of priority, it is important that the date of every generic name should be recorded, as furnishing the reason for its adoption.

6. It must be acknowledged that, in following out the law of priority, we are often driven to adopt names which are very barbarous in their sound and ungrammatical in their construction. Many of our modern naturalists have been sadly negligent of their lexicons and grammars, and it is extraordinary how often we see men of no mean attainments in science commit errors in language which would subject a school-boy to an *imposition*, if to nothing worse. I do not, however, think that we are justified in materially altering, much less in cancelling, such names, when they have priority in their favour; but we may, at least, be allowed to make such slight corrections in the orthography of these words as will render them rather more conformable to the rules of language without materially changing their syllabic structure. I shall take occasion hereafter to point out numerous cases in which the orthography of the *adopted* generic names appears capable of improvement. I have not attempted to apply these corrections to the *synonyms*, which had far better remain "with all their imperfections on their head."

COMMENTARY.

Page 1. *Gypaëtos*, "Ray," was first defined as a genus by Storr, and should therefore bear his name as the authority.

As I understand that Mr. Gray intends to remodel the genera of the subfamily *Vulturinae*, I will say no more than to recommend that the name *Vultur*, L., should be retained for the group which contains *V. fulvus*, Gm., and the name *Ægyptius*, Sav., for that which contains *V. cinereus*, Gm. (*Ægyptius niger*, Gray). We have the authority of Bonaparte for this arrangement, which is far better than to transfer the term *Vultur* to the latter group. It is well remarked by the Rev. F. W. Hope, in reference to two of Latreille's genera, the names of which were afterwards transposed by Laporte, that "such changing of types creates great confusion and should never be attempted."—(Mag. Nat. Hist. n. s. vol. iii. p. 20.)

P. 2. Add *Polyborus*, Gould, to the synonyms of *Crazirex*.

P. 3. Mr. Gray follows Lesson in making *Physeta*, Vieill., a synonym of *Herpetotheres*, but Lesson gives no reason for this union.

I am not aware that the *Falco sufflator*, L., the type of *Physeta*, Vieill., has been rediscovered since the time of Linnæus, who relates that it *inflates the head with air*. Perhaps some species of Owl, erecting the feathers when angry, has given rise to this statement.

The name *Hæmatornis*, Vig., should be retained, instead of *Spi-lornis*, Gray, because the name *Hæmatornis*, Sw., though prior to Vigors's name, should be changed to *Ixos*, Tem. (restr.). *Vide infra*.

Cuvier in his 'Règ. An.' admits *Circaëtus* as a distinct genus, and does *not* include it under *Haliaëtus*.

To the *Aquilinæ* add the following genus: *HALIASTUR*, Selby, 1840, = *Haliaëtus*, Swains., < *Falco*, L.

H. ponticerianus, (L.) Selby.—Briss. Orn. vol. i. pl. 35.

This name was first given by Mr. Selby in his 'Catalogue of the Generic and Subgeneric Types of Birds.' 8vo. Newcastle, 1840.

The *Falco subbuteo* was first made into a genus by Boié under the name of *Hypotrionchis*, which name ought not to be superseded by Ray's specific name *Dendrofalco*. I must, however, remark, that *Falco subbuteo* and *vespertinus* seem not to deserve generic separation from *Falco* proper. Even *Hierofalco* is reunited to *Falco* by Bonaparte.

The Kestrels were first defined as a genus by Boié under the name of *Cerchneis*, which name, therefore, ought to be retained.

Ieracidea, Gould, ought to be written *Hieracidea*, the word *iéπαξ* being aspirated.

P. 4. *Gampsonyx*, Vig., should be placed next *Elanus*, Sav., from which it is chiefly distinguished by the shorter wings.

For *Aviceda*, Sw., write *Avicida* (after the analogy of *regicida*, &c.). I have not seen this genus, but from the toothed bill, I should prefer placing it among the *Falconinæ*.

Is it certain that the name *Dædalion*, Sav., is prior to *Astur*, Bechst.? The latter name has been so long current, that I should regret if the laws of priority compel its removal.

P. 5. The genus *Nisus* was defined by Lacepède before 1800, but the name *Accipiter*, "Ray," seems to have been first used generically by the late Mr. Vigors in 1824; therefore, according to the principle before explained, *Nisus* should have the preference. And even if *Accipiter* were retained, the specific name *nisus*, Lin., should not be changed for a word used prior to Linnæus's system of nomenclature. But in adopting the word *Nisus* as a genus, we require a new specific name, and *fringillarius*, Vig., seems to be prior as such to *communis*, Cuv.

Cuvier in his 'Règ. An.' includes *Ciccaba*, Wagl., under *Noctua* and not under *Surnia*.

To the synonyms of *Athene*, Boié, add *Carine*, Kaup. (Thierreich, vol. ii. Darmstadt, 1836), a work which seems not to have fallen under Mr. Gray's observation, and which contains a few additional genera which will be pointed out in their places.

P. 6. *Ketupu* should be written *Ketupa*. It is better not to introduce barbarous names into science; but when done, they should at least have a Latin termination given them.

Cuvier defines his genus *Ulula* as having a large opening to the

ear like *Otus*, and cites two species, *U. lapponica* and *U. nebulosa*. But it appears that the *U. lapponica* has not a large ear-cavity, but agrees in its structure with the genus *Syrnium*, so that the *nebulosa* only can be quoted as a type of *Ulula*, Cuv. This error of Cuvier's was pointed out by Bonaparte in his excellent but little-known 'Osservazioni sulla 2^{da} edizione del Regno Animale del Barone Cuvier,' 8vo, Bologna, 1830, p. 43. Bonaparte retains the specific name *cinereum*, Gm., as being prior to *lapponicum*, Retz.

The specific name *Nyctale tengmalmi* (Gm.)* should be used as being prior to *dasyptus*, Bechst.

P. 8. Does not *Collocalia*, Gray, belong to the *Hirundininae* rather than the *Cypselinae*?

P. 9. The subfamily *Coraciinae* ought, I conceive, to be included in the *Halcyonidae* (*Alcedinidae*, mihi,) rather than among the *Todidae*. The structure of their feet, their habits, and the cœrulean tints of their plumage, show great affinity, first to the Bee-eaters and through them to the Kingfishers. (See my 'Map of the *Alcedinidae*,' Ann. Nat. Hist. vol. vi. pl. 8.) They may, however, lead towards the *Todidae* in the other direction, as there shown.

The genus *Corydon*, Less., 1828, though afterwards united by Lesson to *Eurylaimus*, forms a very distinct generic type, and should take its place as follows:—

CORYDON, Less., 1828, < *Coracias*, Raff., < *Eurylaimus*, Tem.
C. sumatranus (Raff.) n. E. corydon, Tem. Pl. Col. 297, C. temminckii, Less.

The *Momotinae* are evidently only the American group of the Bee-eaters, and might, I think, be included with them as a mere sub-family, *Meropinae*, of the *Halcyonidae*.

The *Prionites mexicanus*, Swains., is not the same as *Crypticus platyrhynchus*, but is a true *Momotus*, figured by Jardine and Selby (Ill. Orn. ser. 1. pl. 25.), where it is erroneously named *M. martii*. The true *martii* of Spix is said by Bonaparte to be the same as *Crypticus platyrhynchus*, which in that case should be called *C. martii* (Spix).

P. 10. *Calurus resplendens* was named *paradiseus* by Bonaparte in 1826. (See Proc. Zool. Soc. part v. p. 101.)

There seems to be no sufficient ground for including the *Tamatianae* among the *Halcyonidae*. This group possesses structural characters which entitle it to rank as a distinct family under the name of *Capitonidae*.

Mr. Gray transposes the names *Tamatia* and *Capito* as used by Mr. Swainson, a step which would certainly cause confusion, but which may be rectified as follows. It should first be observed, that when two authors give separate names to *precisely the same* group, the later name should be cancelled *in toto*, and not allowed to share

* I have found great convenience in *always* writing *specific* names with a small initial letter, even when they are derived from persons or places. The eye thus at once distinguishes *specific* from *generic* names, and avoids the confusion caused by specific names commencing occasionally with a capital letter like genera.

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in any subsequent partition of the group which may take place. This is the case with *Capito*, Vieill., 1816, and *Tamatia*, Cuv., 1817, which latter name ought therefore to be cancelled. Now this original group of Vieillot requires to be divided into three genera (not two, as is done by Swainson and Gray). Two of these genera have already had names given them, viz. 1. *Nyctactes*, Gloger (= *Tamatia*, Sw., < *Bucco*, Gm., < *Capito*, Vieill., < *Tamatia*, Cuv.); type, *N. tamatia*, (Gm.). 2. *Cyphos*, Spix. (< *Bucco*, Gm., < *Tamatia*, Gray); types, *C. macrorhynchus* (Gm.) and *C. macrodactylus*, Spix. The remaining genus may therefore stand as *Capito*, Vieill. (restr.) (= *Capito*, Sw., < *Alcedo*, Gm., < *Bucco*, Licht., < *Tamatia*, Gray); types, *C. chacuru*, Vieill. (*Bucco strigilatus*, Licht., *Capito melanotis*, Tem., *C. leucotis*, Sw.) and *C. maculatus* (Gm.), (*Bucco somnolentus*, Licht.).

Lypornix torquatus (Hahn) is the *Bucco fuscus*, Gm.; and the latter specific name therefore has the priority.

P. 11. Three, if not four species are confounded under the name of *Alcedo rudis*, Lin. The one which has the best right to the name is the European one (Gould, 'Birds of Europe,' pl. 62), because it is doubtless identical with the Egyptian bird called *A. rudis* by Hasselquist, from whom Linnæus adopted the name. It seems only to have been figured by Gould, unless Edwards, 'Birds,' pl. 9. (from Persia) be this species. The *Ispida bicincta*, Swains. W. Afr. vol. ii. p. 95, forms a second species, and the *Ispida ex albo et nigro varia*, Briss. (Buff. Pl. Enl. 716.) a third. This last never having received a specific name, I recommend that it be called *varia*. It seems to be identical with the Indian species, but of this I am not certain, never having examined a Cape specimen. The bird in Buff. Pl. Enl. 62, said to be only 8 inches long, must be the young either of *Ceryle varia* or of *C. bicincta*.

To the synonyms of *Jacamaralcyon tridactyla*, add *Galbula ceycoides*, Jard., and *G. armata*, Sw.

P. 12. It is doubtful whether *Neomorpha*, Gould, belongs to the *Upupidæ*. Gould says, "lingua gracilis ad apicem setosa." (Proc. Z. S. pt. iv. p. 144.) Taking this in connexion with its *habitat*, I conclude *Neomorpha* to be a Melliphagide. I may here remark, that Mr. Gray seems in many cases not to attach sufficient value to *geographical distribution*, a point often of the utmost importance in guiding us to the true affinities of groups as distinguished from their analogies.

The specific name *acutirostris*, Gould, seems to me quite sufficiently applicable to the *Neomorpha*, to justify its adoption. It is safer not to set the example of introducing improved names where they can possibly be dispensed with.

The peculiar structure of the plumage in *Seleucides*, Less., and *Ptiloris*, Sw., joined with their *habitats*, the one in New Guinea, and the other in the neighbouring continent of Australia, seems clearly to refer these genera to the *Paradisæadæ* and not to the *Upupidæ*. The same remark probably applies to *Craspedophora*.

Drepanis, Tem. This name should be cancelled, being merely

a synonym of *Melithreptus*, Vieill. The latter term (restricted) should be retained for this group, as is done by Cuvier, Lesson, Swainson, and Vieillot himself, who figures *M. vestarius* as the type in his 'Galerie des Oiseaux.'

Ptiloturus, Sw., should be written *Ptilurus* (from πτίλον and οὐρά). *Merops*, L., may be added to its synonyms.

P. 13. The earliest specific name of *Eulampis aurata*, Boié, seems to be *jugularis*, Lin.

The specific name *Calothorax lucifer* (Sw.) is prior to *C. cyanopogon*, Less., being first published in 1827.

P. 14. *Phaethornis* should be written *Phaëthornis*.

The genus *Cynanthus* was founded by Swainson in 1827 (Zool. Journ. vol. iii. p. 357); and as one of his characters is "Cauda longissima, forficata," the name (restricted) should be adopted in place of *Lesbia*, Less.

Heliothrys should be written *Heliothrix* (from ἥλιος and θρίξ).

The name *Mellisuga*, Briss., must be regarded as synonymous with *Trochilus*, Lin., and should therefore be cancelled, and the name *Calliphlox*, Boié, adopted.

Mr. Gray gives a new name, *Meliornis*, to the genus *Meliphaga*, Lewin, as restricted by Vigors, because he conceives that this is not the type of the original genus *Meliphaga* as defined by Lewin. Now although an author, in restricting an existing genus, ought always to retain the original name for that part of the old genus which was considered as typical by its author, yet where this rule has been departed from I do not think we are bound to remove the name so restricted, and attach it to another part of the group, which, though more typical, has never borne it exclusively. Such transposition of names produces sad confusion. In the case before us, Mr. Vigors in 1826 carefully restricted and defined the genus *Meliphaga* of Lewin, including in it several of Lewin's species, and this arrangement has been followed by Lesson, Swainson, Gould, &c. The priority of the restricted genus rests with the lamented Mr. Vigors, and it should therefore retain the name which he gave to it.

Prothemadera cinnamata, Lath., was named *Merops novæ seelandiæ* (not *novæ hollandiæ*) by Gmelin; and that name is therefore prior to *cinnamata*.

For *Philemon*, Vieill., read *Philedon*, Comm. (from φιλέω and ἡδονή). Cuvier adopted Commerson's name, but Vieillot (probably ignorant of its derivation) changed it into the unmeaning term *Philemon*.

I very much doubt whether *Phyllornis* (*Chloropsis*, Jard.) possesses a feathered tongue like the *Meliphagidæ*. Its general structure points much more to the short-legged *Turdidæ*, where Mr. Swainson places it.

For *Zanthomyza* write *Xanthomyza* (from ξανθός and μυζάω).

P. 16. For *Plectoramphus* write *Plectorhamphus*. (Naturalists seem too often to forget that the initial ρ in Greek being aspirated, all words of Greek derivation which commence with *r* must be followed by *h*, which they retain in composition.)

The *Myzantha garrula* (Lath.), Vig., seems to be sufficiently distinct in structure from *Manorhina*, to form the type of a genus which will stand as MYZANTHA, Vig. (restr.), < *Merops*, Lath., < *Gracula*, Lath., < *Manorhina*, Wagl.; type, *M. garrula* (Lath.), Vig. (*M. cucullatus*, Lath., *G. melanocephala*, Lath., *Manorhina melanocephala*, Wagl.).

Psophodes seems to have much more affinity to the *Crateropodinae* than to the *Manorhininae*.

To the synonyms of *Eidopsarus* add < *Sturnus*, Wagl. The *E. bicinctus*, Sw., is the *Sturnus virescens*, Wagl., which latter specific name has the priority.

I have shown above that the name *Melithreptus* ought to supersede *Drepanis*; therefore the name *Hæmatops*, Gould, may be reinstated.

Mr. Gray seems to be justified in cancelling the name *Opetiorhynchus*, Tem., because it is a mere synonym of *Furnarius*, Vieill.

P. 17. Ought not the name *Philydor*, Spix, 1824, to supersede *Dendroma*, Swains., 1837? I possess specimens of three species of *Philydor*, Spix, in all which the tip of the bill is bent down as in *Dendroma*, Sw., not straight as in *Anabates*, Tem. (restr.).

The genus *Oxyrhynchus*, Tem., is a difficult group to classify, but its structure and style of colouring show that it has no affinity to the *Certhiadae*. I am most disposed to place it in or near the *Icterinae*.

The name *Oxyrhynchus* was given by Leach to a genus of fish, in 1818. (See Tuckey's Congo, p. 410.) Ichthyologists must decide whether that genus can stand; but if so, of course a new name must be found for the bird before us, which might be called *Oxyrhamphus*.

According to my observations, the original *Xenops genibarbis* of Illiger (Prodromus, p. 213) agrees with *Neops ruficauda*, Vieill., but is neither the *X. genibarbis*, Tem., nor the *X. genibarbis*, Sw. Temminck's bird should therefore be called *X. hoffmanseggii*, Cuv.; and Swainson's, which he afterwards named *X. affinis*, is the *X. rutilus*, Licht., 1823.

P. 18. Mr. Gray is quite right in making *Gracula cayanensis*, Gm., the type of *Dendrocolaptes*, Herm. (restr.), because it agrees with Illiger's definition of that genus; but should not the genus *Dendrocops*, Sw., be united with it? Illiger's character, "rostrum rectum, culmine ad apicem deflexo," applies equally to *Dendrocops*, Sw. *Dendrocolaptes*, as restricted by Swainson, does not agree with Illiger's character, but is a distinct form, which may be included in *Picolaptes*, Less.

For *Ziphorhynchus* and *Zenophasia* write *Xiphorhynchus* and *Xenophasia*.

Climacteris and *Tichodroma* belong to the *Sittinae* rather than to the *Certhiinae*, their tails not being scansorial.

P. 19. It appears to me, judging from the totality of its characters, combined with its habitat, that *Orthonyx* is merely a scansorial form of the *Crateropodinae*, allied to *Psophodes* and *Dasyornis*. I would also place *Menura* in the same region of the Natural System.

Is not the name *Orthonyx temminckii*, Vig., 1826, prior to *O. spinicauda*, Tem.?

I should have rejoiced had the stern laws of priority allowed the appropriate name, *Platyurus*, Swains., to be retained instead of a name so absurdly constructed as *Merulaxis*, Less. Few would discover, without being told, that this word is intended as a compound of *Merula* and *Synallaxis*.

Judging from the description, there seems much doubt as to whether *Sylvia magellanica*, Lath., is the same as *Scytalopus fuscus*, Gould.

For *Microura* write *Micrura*; (*ov* in Greek is always made *u* in Latin).

For *Ramphocænus* write *Rhamphocænus*.

P. 20. *Cyanotis*, Sw., ought certainly, I think, to come next *Regulus*.

For *Cysticola* write *Cisticola* (*Cistus* and *colo*).

Hemipteryx, Sw., should be merged into *Cisticola*, Less. On comparing specimens of *Cisticola schænicola* with *Hemipteryx textrix*, I find that the form of the wings and feet exactly agrees, and the only structural difference is, that the tail of the former is slightly more developed. The wings of *Cisticola* are quite different from those of *Drymoica*, Sw., though Mr. Swainson unites *C. schænicola* under the latter genus.

For *Cincloramphus* write *Cinclorhamphus*.

To the *Malurinae* may be added the following well-marked genus, which I believe has never yet been named:—

SPHENÆACEUS, Strickland, 1841 (*σφήν*, cuneus, and *οἶαξ*, gubernaculum, rectrix). < *Motacilla*, Gm., < *Malurus*, Sw., < *Sphenura*, Licht. Type, *S. africanus* (Gm.), mihi. Levaill. Ois. Af. pl. 112. f. 2. *Sphenura tibicen*, Licht.

The differential characters of the genus are,—Beak much compressed, elevated at the base; culmen nearly straight, slightly curved down at the tip; gonys ascending in nearly the same degree. Tail long, very cuneate; rectrices 12, narrow, pointed, with the webs subdecomposed.

I cannot adopt the name *Locustella avicula*, Ray, instead of *L. Rayi*, Gould. In the first place Ray does not use the word *avicula* as a specific name, and secondly it has been shown above that we ought not to carry the law of priority further back than Linnæus. The authority of the genus *Locustella* rests with Gould, though he very judiciously selected Ray's word *Locustella* for it.

P. 21. I at first thought that the specific name of *Acrocephalus arundinaceus* (L.) would interfere with that of the Reed-Wren (*Motacilla arundinacea*, Gm.); but as there seems to be no doubt that the latter bird is the *Motacilla salicaria* of Linnæus, it will be called *Acrocephalus salicarius* (L.), and the former name may stand.

The name *Regulus*, "Ray," was first used generically by Cuvier.

The earliest specific name of the Wood-Wren is *sibilatrix*, so

named by Bechstein before 1796, when Montagu (not Latham) named it *Sylvia sylvicola*. (See Lin. Trans. vol. iv.) It will therefore stand as *Phyllopeuste sibilatrix* (Bechst.), as Bonaparte has it.

The name *Curruca*, "Briss.," was first used generically by Bechstein.

The name *Luscinia*, "Briss.," seems to have been first used generically by Bonaparte in 1838, and should therefore give way to *Philomela*, Selby, 1833, unless *Daulias*, Boié, be prior to the latter name.

The type intended by Mr. Gray to illustrate his genus is the English Nightingale, *Philomela luscinia*, Selby (*Luscinia philomela*, Bon.), and not the Greater Nightingale, *Philomela major* (Briss.), mihi.

The *Turdus mindanensis*, Gm., can hardly be the same as *Copsychus saularis*, for Latham (Syn. v. iii. p. 69) describes the breast of *T. mindanensis* as white, and says nothing of white on the tail.

If the true *Copsychus saularis* (Lin.) of India, with four lateral pairs of rectrices white, (*Gryllivora intermedia*, Sw.) should prove really distinct from the Java bird with three lateral pair of rectrices white, (*G. brevirostris*, Sw.) then the synonyms *Turdus amoenus*, Horsf., and *Lanius musicus*, Raff., must be transferred to the latter species, which will then stand as *Copsychus amoenus* (Horsf.).

Ruticilla, "Ray," was first used generically by Bonaparte in 1838, and should therefore yield to *Phenicura*, Sw., 1831.

Cyanecula may stand; but it is Brehm's genus, not Brisson's.

The name *Calliope* was given to a genus of Mammalia by Mr. Ogilby, in December 1836. I am not aware, however, whether this was prior to Mr. Gould's adoption of the name in Ornithology. If *Calliope*, Gould, be retained, the bird should be called *C. camtschatkensis* (Gm.).

P. 22. The earliest generic name for the Redbreast is *Erythacus*, Cuv., 1802. The name *Rubecula* was first used as such by Mr. Blyth, at a very recent date.

I should prefer placing *Aedon*, Boié (not *Ædon*) among the *Sylvianæ* rather than the *Vitiflorinæ*. The habits of *A. galactotes*, which I have seen alive in the Morea, are strictly arboreal, and it has a very musical song.

The name *Vitiflora*, though only introduced as a genus by Bonaparte in 1838, may be retained, as Vieillot's name *Ænanthe* was preoccupied in Botany by Linnæus.

The name *Rubetra*, now first introduced as a genus by Mr. Gray, ought not to supersede the old genus *Saxicola*, Bechst., as restricted by Bonaparte.

It is hardly necessary to change the name *Seiurus*, Sw. (N.B. It should be written *Siurus*.) This word seems to be quite sufficiently distinct in sound from *Seisura*, Vig. (which ought to be spelled *Sisura*), not to be confounded with it.

Should not *Trichas* be placed among the *Sylvicolinæ*?

P. 23. *Iora scapularis* ought to bear the name of *I. tiphia* (Lin.).

For *Megistura* write *Mecistura* (from *μηκιστος*). This genus should be placed next to *Parus*.

In the last line *poicilotus* should be written *pæcilotus*.

P. 24. Oppel published his genus *Tanypus* in the 'Mem. Ac. Munich.' in 1812, and his name ought therefore to supersede *Grallina*, Vieill. Meigen used the name *Tanypus* for a dipterous genus, at a later period.

P. 25. *Dasycephala cinerea* is the *Muscicapa cinerea*, Gm., accurately described and figured by Brisson, Orn. Sup. p. 52. pl. 3. f. 3.

The *Formicivora nigricollis* of Swainson is the *Motacilla grisea*, Gm., and *Myiothera superciliaris*, Licht.

Campylorhynchus appears to me to belong to the *Troglodytinæ*, a group so largely developed in South America.

The word *Goldana* seems to be arbitrarily invented without any derivation. The practice of coining *nonsense names*, such as *Viralva*, *Dafila*, *Assimineæ*, *Azeca*, &c., originated with Dr. Leach, and has fortunately not been introduced to any great extent, at least among the higher classes of animals. It is, I think, very objectionable, being contrary to the genius of all languages, and leading the etymologist to waste his time in pursuing a phantom. Many of the names given by the French school are sufficiently absurd, yet they generally exhibit an attempt at etymology, and are therefore far more rational than these nonsense names. Every generic name when first proposed ought to be accompanied with an explanation of its etymology.

Mr. Gray changes the name *Grallaria rex* (Gm.) to *G. varia* (Bodd.), on the ground of priority. It becomes a question, however, whether the Latin names given by Gmelin to Buffon's species, may not be held to have acquired a prescriptive right from the length of time that they have been used in the science. There is no doubt but that Boddaert's names for Buffon's birds, as well as Scopoli's names for Sonnerat's, were prior by some years to Gmelin's 'Systema;' but they were published in works of such confined sale, that they never became current. To go back to these names *now* would be to alter the nomenclature of several hundred species after it has been established half a century. All this difficulty and confusion arises from the practice which has prevailed in France from the days of Buffon, and which Latham unfortunately followed, of describing new species by a vernacular name unaccompanied by a scientific one. The result is, a race among systematists to be the first to give Latin names to such species, the original describer loses the credit of having his name recorded, and the species themselves are loaded with a heap of nearly contemporaneous synonyms.

[To be continued.]

V.—*Commentary on Mr. G. R. Gray's 'Genera of Birds.'*
1840. By H. E. STRICKLAND, Esq., M.A., F.G.S., &c.

[Continued from vol. vi, p. 423.]

P. 26. THE date of Thunberg's genus *Brachyurus* (1743) seems to be a misprint; but not knowing in what work it is defined, I am unable to rectify it.

Myiophonus ought, I think, to be placed among the *Turdinæ* near *Petrocossyphus*.

The Rock Thrushes were first defined by Boié in 1822, under the name of *Monticola*, and afterwards altered by him in 1826 to *Petrocossyphus*. The former name ought therefore to stand, as authors ought no more to alter their own generic names when once published than those of others. But should there be any insuperable objection to the name *Monticola* (of which I am not aware), then the name *Petrocincla*, Vig., 1825, has the next claim. Bonaparte divides the Rock Thrushes into two genera, *Petrocincla* (*P. saxatilis*) and *Petrocossyphus* (*P. cyaneus*). There seems not to be sufficient ground for this separation; but if adopted, a new name should be given to *P. cyaneus*, because the name *Petrocossyphus*, Boié, is a mere synonym of *Petrocincla*, Vig., and should therefore be cancelled.

P. 27. *Turdus novæ-hollandiæ*, Gm., is quoted by Mr. Gray as

the type both of *Oreocinclæ* and of *Aplonis* (p. 40). I cannot at the moment ascertain to which of these genera this bird really belongs, having no specimen of it at hand.

The genus *Cichla*, Wagl., belongs to the *Troglodytinæ*, near *Merulaxis*, and its specific name, *atricapilla*, Lin., should be used instead of *longirostra*, Gm.

The name *Aipunemia*, Sw. (*αιπὺς* and *κνήμη*) should be written *Æpynemia*.

The genus *Malacocercus* (not *Malacocircus*) belongs to the *Sturninæ* rather than the *Crateropodinæ*. The form and colour of the bill and legs show a close affinity to *Acridotheres*. Is not *Timalia Somervillei*, Frankl., a synonym of *Malacocercus striatus*?

P. 28. It is not easy to say where the genus *Icteria* should be classed, but it is clearly out of place among the *Crateropodinæ*, which, when reduced within their natural limits, seem confined exclusively to the old world.

Tanagra capensis, Sparm., seems to be a synonym of *Corvinella corvina*, Shaw (which in that case should be called *C. capensis*, Sparm.). It is certainly not a synonym of *Keropia crassirostris*.

Mr. Gray seems to have omitted the genus *Stenorhynchus*, Gould. (Proc. Zool. Soc. pt. iii. p. 186.)

The genus *Mimeta*, Vig., cannot, I think, be separated from *Oriolus*. Several modern authors have reunited the two genera.

P. 29. The name *Criniger*, Tem., 1820, should be used instead of *Trichophorus*, Tem., which is a later alteration.

The name *Hæmatornis*, Sw., 1831, ought not to supersede the prior name *Ixos*, Tem. Mr. Swainson, in his 'Classif. Birds,' vol. ii. p. 24, discards the genus *Ixos*, Tem., because it is artificial, i.e. it contains species not naturally allied. This is a reason why it should be *restricted*, but not why it should be *cancelled*; for if this principle were admitted, we must discard nearly every generic name of Linæus. If then the name *Ixos* be used for this restricted group, the word *Hæmatornis* may be retained for the genus of *Falconidæ* so called by Vigors in December 1831 (*Spilornis*, Gray).

After a careful study of the genera *Querula* and *Lipangus*, I feel satisfied that this sub-family *Querulinæ* should merge into that of *Pyroderinæ*, Gray (*Coracina*, Sw.), and secondly, that the *Pyroderinæ* should be placed under the family *Ampelidæ* instead of *Corvidæ*. Notwithstanding what Mr. Swainson says (Flycatchers, p. 73) as to *Coracina* (*Pyroderus*, Gray) being merely the representative among the Crows of *Querula* among the Flycatchers, yet the proportion of parts and total structure of these two birds are so nearly identical, that it is almost a question whether they should be even generically separated. Further, on comparing these birds and *Lipangus* with the *Ampelidæ*, and taking also their geographical range into consideration, it will, I think, be evident to the untheoretical naturalist that the family *Ampelidæ* is their proper abode. The rictal bristles at first sight form an objection, but of these we see traces in several genera of the *Ampelinæ*.

It is very doubtful whether *Lanius nengeta*, Lin., can be quoted as synonymous with *Xolmis polyglotta* (Spix), mihi. On comparing a specimen of the latter with Brisson's description of his *Cotinga cinerea* (the foundation of Linnaeus's *Lanius nengeta*), taken from Marcgrave, I find neither the black eye-streak nor the white tail-covers which are mentioned by Brisson. That author, moreover, omits to mention the black streak on each side of the chin, and the white basal spot on the remiges of *X. polyglotta*.

P. 30. *Knipolegus* should be written *Cnipolegus* (*k* not being used in Latin).

Vieillot's name *climazura* being of the same date with Spix's name *mystacea* (not *mystax*), and the former word being *dog-Latin*, it is better to call the bird *Fluvicola mystacea*, Spix.

The *Gubernetes forficatus*, Sw., is the *Muscicapa yiperu* of Lichtenstein, not his *M. vetula*, which last bird is the *Milvulus longipennis*, Sw., and *Muscicapa pullata*, Bon., figured in Spix, vol. ii. pl. 18. The type of *Gubernetes* should therefore be called *G. yiperu* (Licht.), unless Vieillot may have given it an earlier name in quoting Azara.

The generic name *Pitangus*, Sw., 1827, should be used instead of *Saurophagus*, Sw., 1831.

Mr. Gray has transposed the specific names attached to the genera *Saurophagus* and *Scaphorhynchus*. The type of the former genus is the *Lanius sulphuratus*, Lin., and of the latter, *Lanius pitangua*, Lin., both of which are accurately described and figured by Brisson. *Scaphorhynchus pitangua* (Lin.) is the *Megastoma ruficeps* of Swainson, not his *M. flaviceps*, as is proved by the words *aurantia* and *fulva*, applied by Briss. and Lin. to the coronal spot.

The name *Tyrannus* was first used generically by Lacépède in 1799.

It does not appear why Mr. Gray has changed to *Myiobius* the name *Tyrannula*, defined by Mr. Swainson in 1827, and typified by the *Muscicapa barbata*, Gm.

P. 31. Mr. Gray seems to be justified in imposing his name *Pachyrhamphus* on the restricted genus *Pachyrhynchus* of Spix, the latter name being justly cancelled as a mere synonym of *Tityra*, Vieill.

The genuine *Lanius cayanus* of Lin. and Briss. is not the *Psaris cayanensis* of Swainson, but his *P. guianensis*, distinguished by the naked lores, and by having two-thirds of the beak red. I can find no description of Swainson's *P. cayanensis*, but I infer that he means the species with plumed lores, the beak wholly black, and a small black spot on the chin (*Lanius inquisitor*, Olfers, and Licht. Verz., p. 50).

For *Platysteira* write *Platystira* (the *ei* in Greek being made *i* in Latin).

P. 32. For *Leucocirca* write *Leucocerca*.

The genera *Culicivora* and *Setophaga* would be more naturally placed among the *Sylvicolinæ*, as is done by Mr. Swainson, 'Classif.

Birds,' vol. ii. p. 58. The length of the legs, the absence of a spurious quill, and the geographical range of these genera show that they do not belong to the *Muscicapinæ*.

The *Cryptolopha poiocephala* should be called *C. ceylonensis*, Sw., as it had been known as the *Platyrrhynchus ceylonensis* of Sw. 'Zool. Ill.' nearly twenty years before Mr. Swainson changed its name to *poiocephala*.

I cannot but think it injudicious in Mr. Gray to transpose the names *Butalis* and *Muscicapa*, after Boié and Brehm had referred *M. grisola* to the former and *M. atricapilla* to the latter genus, an arrangement sanctioned by the high authority of Bonaparte.

P. 33. For *Leiothrix* write *Liothrix*.

The name *Pteruthius* of Swainson, to be consistent with etymology, should be written *Ptererythrius* (from *πτερόν* and *έρυθρός*); but should it be thought that this is taking too great a liberty with the original name, we may, at least, venture to write it *Pterythrius*.

The name *Laniisoma*, Sw., 1831, should be used instead of *Ptilochloris*, Sw., 1837. Authors should not be encouraged in changing names, even of their own composition. A father may give his son what name he pleases at baptism; but once given, the law very wisely pronounces that name unalterable.

For *Phænicircus* write *Phænicercus*.

For *Pipraeidea* write *Piproidea*.

P. 34. Mr. Gray has correctly disentangled a difficulty by restoring the name *Procnias* of Hoffmansegg to the *Averanos* (*Chasmarrhynchus*, Tem.). The fact is, that Vieillot having in 1816 given the name *Tersa* to a part of the old genus *Procnias*, this name ought to be retained for the remainder (the *Averanos*); whereas Temminck in 1820 restricted the name *Procnias* to Vieillot's genus, and gave a name of his own to the *Averanos*.

I may remark in passing, that the genus *Tersa* appears to connect the *Ampelidæ* directly with the *Tanagridæ*.

The name *Bombycilla* was first used generically by Vieillot, not by Brisson.

Ptiliogonys, Sw., should be written *Ptilogonys*.

Cuvier, in his 'Règ. An.' vol. i. p. 363, states that the name *Campephaga*, Vieill., was subsequent to his name *Ceblepyris*, but I am not aware in what work the latter name was first published. Indeed, I cannot learn whether Cuvier published any new genera of birds between 1802, when the first volume of his 'Comparative Anatomy' came out, and 1817, when the 'Règne Animal' was published. I should be obliged by any information on this point.

The groups *Campephaginæ* and *Dicrurinæ* seem to belong more naturally to the *Laniadæ* than to the *Ampelidæ*.

Lanius ferrugineus, Gm., seems to be incorrectly quoted under *Oxynotus ferrugineus*, Sw. Latham's description of *L. ferrugineus* exactly agrees with a bird in my collection which is clearly a *Dryoscopus*, Boié; and instead of the dorsal feathers being "very rigid" as in *Oxynotus*, they are very soft and downy.

The permanent specific name of the Malabar *Edolius* should be *paradiseus*, Lin., not *malabaricus*, Gm. It is the *Cuculus paradiseus*, Lin., well figured by Brisson, except that one of the fore toes is reversed in the figure which led to its being considered a *Cuculus*.

Mr. Gray has judiciously restored *Irena* to its place among the *Dicrurinae*, whereas Mr. Swainson had made it a sub-genus of *Oriolus*.

The earliest specific name of *Corvinella* is (*Tanagra*) *capensis*, Sparrm. This bird has also received the names of *Lanius cissoides*, Vieill., *L. flavirostris*, Sw., and *L. xanthorhynchus* of the Munich Museum.

Collurio not being defined as a genus by Brisson, and the name moreover having been applied by Vigors to a different genus, it is better to retain the name *Enneoctonus* of Boié, who was the first to separate this group generically from the true Shrikes.

P. 36. *Cyclarhis* should be written *Cyclorhis* (κύκλος and ῥίς).

The type of *Telophonus* should be called *T. senegalus* (Lin.). It is the *Lanius senegalus*, Lin., and the *L. erythropterus* of Shaw, not of Linnæus.

Nilaus capensis should be called *N. brubru*, Lath., 1801.

Vanga was first used as a Latin generic name by Vieillot, not by Buffon.

P. 37. The genus *Cracticus*, Vieill. (restr.), ought certainly to enter into the sub-family of *Gymnorhininae*; for though the hooked beak shows an affinity to the Shrikes, yet the majority of its characters and the geographical range show a strong preponderance in favour of its alliance with *Gymnorhina*, Gray.

Pica collei, as described by Vigors in the 'Zool. Journ.' vol. iv., can hardly be the same as *Cyanurus bullockii*. Mr. Vigors's bird has the throat black instead of white, and its dimensions differ from those given to *C. bullockii* by Wagler. Mr. Gray must also be wrong in quoting *Garrulus ultramarinus*, Bon., under *Cyanurus bullockii*, as Bonaparte, in his Osservazioni sulla 2^{da} ed. Cuv. Règ. An. p. 84, says that it is synonymous with *Pica sieberi*, Wagl., and *Garrulus sordidus*, Sw.

Is not the name *Dysornithia*, Sw., prior to *Perisoreus*, Bon.?

P. 38. For *Crypsirina* write *Crypsirhina*. To the synonyms of *C. varians* add *Colius viridis*, Lath.

P. 39. *Gymnoderus nudus*, Gm., is the *Gracula fœtida*, Lin., and the latter specific name therefore has the priority.

Is not Buffon's Pl. Enl. 268. the smaller species of *Gracula* (*Eulabes indicus*, Cuv.), and not the *G. religiosa*, as Mr. Gray makes it?

I should prefer placing the *Graculinae* among the *Sturnide*, near *Pastor*, to which group they seem much allied in structure.

The genus *Pyrhacorax* was first defined by Vieillot, not by Brisson.

To the synonyms of *Corcorax* add < *Pyrhacorax*, Tem.

P. 40. *Megalopterus*, Smith, must be changed, the name being pre-occupied by Boié for a genus of *Sterninae*.

If the *Acridotheres roseus* be generically separated from the rest of

that genus, it should bear the name of *Psaroides* of Vieillot, who was the first to point out the distinction, and Temminck's name *Pastor* should be cancelled, being a mere synonym of *Acridotheres*.

P. 41. The genus *Creadion* surely belongs to the *Meliphagidæ*. Is it not identical with *Neomorpha*, Gould?

The name *Sturnella ludoviciana*, Lin., is preferable to *S. magna*, Lin., the latter name being comparative, and only correct when the bird was classed as an *Alauda*. Besides, the name *ludoviciana* is adopted by Latham, Richardson, Bonaparte, &c.

The genera *Sturnella* and *Amblyramphus* (not *Amblyrhynchus*), if carefully examined, will be found to belong to the *Icterinæ* rather than to the *Sturninæ*. When thus arranged, the whole of the *Sturninæ* will be confined to the old world, and the *Icterinæ* to the new, thus adding to the numerous instances in which geographical distribution coincides with natural affinities. In the same way I believe it will be found that the characters of *Astrapia* refer it to the oriental group *Lamprotorninæ*, rather than to the American one *Quiscalinæ*, in which Mr. Gray places it.

Is not Vieillot's name *Quiscalus versicolor*, prior to that of *Q. purpureus*, Licht.?

Lesson quotes *Corvus mexicanus*, Gm. (and not *Oriolus*, as Mr. Gray has it,) as the type of his genus *Cassidix*.

The confusion which overhangs several of the black Icterine birds of America is very great, but this is not the place to discuss the entire question. I will therefore merely state that, as far as my investigations go, the *Cassidix mexicanus*, Less. (which, however, is not the *Corvus mexicanus*, Gm.) is identical with the *Scaphidura barita*, Sw. If so, the names *Cassidix* and *Scaphidura* being of equal date, we may be allowed to retain the latter, and expunge the mongrel word *Cassidix*. To the *Scaphidura barita*, Sw., I also refer *Cassicus niger*, Vieill., Gal. Ois. 89. (which, however, is not the *Oriolus niger*, Gm.). Also note that *Scaphidura barita*, Sw., is neither *Gracula barita*, Lin., nor *Gracula barita*, Lath., Syn. pl. 18, Gen. Hist. pl. 44. The *Corvus mexicanus*, Gm., is, I have no doubt, synonymous with *Quiscalus macrurus*, Sw. (See Fernandez's description of his Hocitzanatli quoted by Ray and Brisson.) The *Oriolus niger* of Gmelin, described by Brisson to be under ten inches in length, is a distinct species found in the West Indies, and called *Quiscalus baritus* by Bonaparte. It is, perhaps, the same as *Quiscalus crassirostris*, Sw. The *Gracula barita* of Linnæus (excluding his quotation of Brisson) seems to be known only from his description, and is not the same with *Oriolus niger*, Gm. The *Gracula barita* of Latham, Syn. pl. 18, Gen. Hist. pl. 44, is stated by Bonaparte in his 'American Ornithology' to be identical with *Quiscalus versicolor*, an opinion in which I concur.

Cassicus and *Xanthornus* were first used as genera, not by Brisson, but by Lacépède in 1799.

P. 42. The genus *Euplectes* was first defined by Swainson in 1830 (Zool. Ill. ser. 2.), with *E. orix*, Lin., for its type. Is not this prior to the name *Pyromelana*, Bon.?

Should not the name *Philetærus socius*, Lath., be used instead of *P. lepidus*, Smith?

The restricted genus *Ploceus*, Cuv., if *Loxia philippina*, Gm., be considered its type, will contain the greater part of the genus *Euplectes*, Sw.

P. 43. The genus *Symplectes*, Sw., seems to have a fair claim to generic distinction, a conclusion to which Sir W. Jardine arrived independently of Mr. Swainson, when he gave it the name of *Eupodes*. Mr. Swainson's name, however, was published first, and must therefore be retained.

It appears to me that the genera *Spermospiza*, *Pyrenestes*, *Vidua*, *Estrela*, *Amadina*, *Spermestes*, and *Erythrura*, ought all to be included in the sub-family *Ploceinae*. Though the varying development of their beak presents analogies to the *Coccothraustinae* and *Fringillinae*, yet their true affinity to *Ploceinae* is indicated by their peculiarly elevated culmen extending backwards on the forehead, their naked nostrils, their geographical extent, and especially by the spuriousness of their first primary quill, a character often of great value as an index of affinity. Moreover, the genus *Vidua* is directly united to *Ploceus* by means of *V. chrysoptera*, Vieill., and *Ploceus capensis*, Lin.

The *Tanagrinae* would be better placed at the end of *Fringillidae*, so as not to separate the *Coccothraustinae* from the *Fringillinae*.

There is much confusion in the synonyms of *Tanagra episcopus*, but Mr. Gray is probably right in quoting Pl. Enl. 178. The original *T. episcopus* of Linnaeus and Brisson seems to be the *T. sericoptera* of Swainson and the *T. caelestis* of Spix. It is probably also the *Gracula glauca* of Sparrman, though that bird is said to be seven inches long. The *T. episcopus* of Swainson's Birds of Brazil, pl. 39, seems (judging from the figure) to be only the young of his *T. cana*, pl. 37. The *T. caelestis*, Sw., Birds Braz. pl. 41, is very different from *T. caelestis*, Spix, as the wing-covers are green. It is possibly the female of *T. cana*, Sw.

There is no doubt that *Tanagrella multicolor*, Sw., is the *Motacilla velia*, Lin., and the latter specific name should therefore be used.

P. 45. On comparing a specimen of *Leucopygia ruficollis* with Lesson's very short description of his *Cypsnagra hirundinacea*, there can be no doubt of their belonging to the same genus; but as Lesson describes his bird as blue-black above, and says nothing of the white on the rump and wing-covers, I think they cannot be specifically synonymous. I would fain for once break through the law of priority in order to get rid of the intolerable name of *Cypsnagra*, Less., a word compounded more *Gallico* out of *Cypselus* and *Tanagra*!

Is not *Emberiza quadricolor*, Gm., an earlier synonym of *Erythrura prasina* (Sparm.)?

Mr. Gray seems to have omitted the genus *Pytelia*, Sw., type, *P. elegans*, Gm., Vieill. Gal. pl. 64.

P. 46. I do not think it advisable to change the name *Pyrgita*, Cuv., to that of *Passer*, "Ray." Ray does not define *Passer* as a genus, but merely applies it to designate the House Sparrow in com-

mon with many other birds to which it has no affinity. The Sparrows were first defined as a genus by Cuvier, who gave them the name by which the ancient Greeks designated them.

To the synonymes of *Montifringilla* add *Chionospiza*, Kaup.

Ammodramus should be written *Ammodromus*.

P. 47. It does not appear why the name *Melophus cristata* (Vig.) is changed to *M. lathamii*, Gray. I see no objection to *cristata*, but if there be any, Sir W. Jardine's name *erythropterus* should be adopted.

The name *Cynchramus* was first used generically, I believe, by Bonaparte.

P. 48. *Agrodroma rufescens*, Tem., should be called *A. campestris*, Bechst.

P. 49. The family *Musophagidæ*, as here constituted, is a very artificial group. The genus *Phytotoma* should certainly be placed next to, if not in, the sub-family *Tanagrinae*. Its beak approaches in form near that of *Spindalis*, Jard., and the dentations of the margin, though very peculiar, have a distant counterpart in the beak of *Euphonia*. Its South American habitat also favours this view of arrangement.

The *Coliinae* certainly seem to form a *caput mortuum*, which no analysis has yet been able to bring within the limits of any other family of *Conirostres*. They may therefore be raised to the rank of a family with the title of *Coliidae*.

The sub-family *Musophaginae* ought, I conceive, to be placed in the family *Cuculidæ*. It decidedly belongs to the *Scansores*, for live specimens of *Turaco* invariably perch with two toes behind the branch. In the structure of their beak and legs they show considerable affinity to the *Cuculidæ*, especially to the genera *Phanicrophæus* and *Crotophaga*. It will be recollected too that the *Cuculide* genus *Saurothera* has the bill dentated.

Mr. Gray is quite correct in quoting Edwards, pl. 7, under *Turaco persa* (Lin.). The descriptions of *Cuculus persa* given by Linnaeus and Brisson are taken from Edwards, and are based on the very rare species with a *green crest margined with red* (*C. buffoni* of Swainson, but not of Vieillot nor of Jardine, which is the *purpureus*, Less., and *senegalensis*, Sw.). There is a specimen of the true *T. persa* in Lord Derby's collection. The name *persa* is commonly but erroneously given to the species with a *green crest margined with white*. This species has never received a distinct appellation, and I therefore recommend that it be called *T. albocristatus*. Stephens's name *africanus* cannot be correctly used for it, for his description is inapplicable to any known species, and is a *mélange* of the descriptions of *T. albocristatus* and *T. persa*.

P. 50. According to the laws of Latinity, *Tockus* should be written *Toccus*, and *Ramphastos*, *Rhamphastos*.

The genus *Scythrops*, though it reminds us at first sight of the *Rhamphastidæ*, yet is much more nearly allied to the *Cuculidæ*, as shown by the position of the nostrils, the red space round the eyes, the form of the wings and feet, and the geographical habitat. *Pha-*

nicophaeus forms its nearest affinity, but in the pointed wings and colour of the plumage it approaches *Cuculus*.

P. 51. The group *Psittacara*, as defined by Vigors in the Zool. Journ. vol. ii., seems sufficiently distinguishable from *Conurus*, Kuhl, to be retained as a genus.

For *Centrourus* write *Centrurus*. Mr. Gray has mistaken the type of this genus as defined by Swainson, which is the *Nestor meridionalis* (Gm.) (*N. hypopolius*, Wagl., *Psittacus australis*, Shaw, Mus. Lev. 87); consequently *Centrourus*, Sw., merges into a synonyme of *Nestor*, Wagl. The *Psittacus australis* of Latham (*P. concinnus*, Shaw) is hardly to be distinguished generically from *Trichoglossus*, but if made distinct, will require a new name.

P. 52. The specific name of *Psittacodis* should be *paraguanus*, Gm., not *paragua*, Marcgrave, the latter name being antecedent to the system of binomial nomenclature.

For *Poiocephalus* write *Pæocephalus*, the *oi* in Greek becoming *æ* in Latin and *e* in English. (Hence the term *poikilitic*, lately introduced in Geology, should be written *pecilitic*, as we write *economy* and not *oikonomy*.)

Mr. Gray seems to have omitted a genus of *Loriinæ* which wants a name. It is the *Psittaculus* of Swainson, and is typified by *P. vernalis*, *gulgulus*, and *rubrifrons*.

P. 53. Mr. Gray very properly restores the name *Agapornis*, Selby, to its true type, from which Mr. Swainson had removed it and applied it to the American group *Psittacula*.

The name *Psittacula* should be quoted on the authority of Brisson, not of Kuhl. Brisson divides the genus *Psittacus* into six subgenera, which, being based on definitions, may be retained on Brisson's authority. These are *Ara*, *Cacatua*, *Lorius*, *Psittacus*, *Psittuca*, and *Psittacula*. The name *Psittuca*, however, being too near in sound to *Psittacus*, is not retained.

Pl. Enl. 455. f. 1, quoted by Mr. Gray under *Psittacula passerina*, is the basis of *P. capensis*, Gm., so named from a mistake in the habitat. This bird is named *guianensis* by Mr. Swainson, who considers it distinct from *passerinus*, Lin., which he calls *cyanopterus*. The chief distinction is that the *guianensis*, Sw. (*capensis*, Gm.), has the rump green, while in the *passerinus*, Lin. (*cyanopterus*, Sw.), it is blue.

The bird figured in Phillips, Voy. Bot. Bay, p. 267, pl. 40, is not the *Calyptorhynchus banksii* (Lath.), but the *C. cookii* (Tem.).

The name *Corydon*, Wagl., cannot stand, as it was pre-occupied in 1828 by Lesson (Man. Orn. vol. i. p. 177). A new name will therefore be wanted for *Corydon*, Wagl.

Psittacus nestor was, I believe, never published by Forster under the name of *hypopolius*, consequently the name *meridionalis*, Gm., has the priority.

The sub-families composing the family *Picidæ*, as arranged by Mr. Gray, are not of equivalent value. The *Bucconinæ*, *Picumninæ* and *Yuncinæ* form three groups apparently of equal value, and the Woodpeckers form a fourth; but the *Picina*, *Dryocopinæ*, *Celeinæ* and *Co-*

Laptineæ are only subdivisions of the group Woodpeckers. These last should therefore be united into one sub-family *Picinae*, or, if divided, they should form groups of a lower denomination than a sub-family.

P. 54. Mr. Gray is quite right in keeping the name *Picumnus*, Tem., for the American group (*Asthenurus*, Sw.), because Temminck evidently regarded this as the type of his genus, making it the first division, and giving the name *abnormis* to the Asiatic group (*Picumnus*, Sw., *Microcolaptes*, Gray).

Mr. Gray quotes Rich. Faun. Bor. Am. pl. 56. for *Picoides tridactylus* (Gm.), but Richardson's bird is the *P. hirsutus* (Vieill.), which Bonaparte considers as distinct from the European *P. tridactylus*.

Hemicircus should be written *Hemicercus*.

It does not appear why a new name is given to the genus *Dendrocopus*, proposed by Boié and sanctioned by Bonaparte, the name *Dendrocopus*, Vieill., being superseded by *Dendrocolaptes*.

The name *Dendromus* is pre-occupied for a genus of Mammalia by Dr. Smith in Zool. Journ. vol. iv. p. 438.

Mr. Gray seems to unite the American *Dryotomi* of Swainson with the European group *Dryocopus*, Boié (*D. martius*), and indeed they can hardly be distinguished in structure, though Bonaparte keeps them separate.

P. 55. The name *Tiga*, Kaup., 1836 (Thierreich, vol. ii. p. 37), must supersede *Chrysonotus*, Sw., 1837. The species will then stand as *Tiga tridactyla* (Sw.).

After the Green Woodpeckers have been distinguished as *Gecinus*, Boié, Swainson's genus *Brachylophus* still includes two well-marked groups: first, the Short-thumbed Woodpeckers closely allied to *Tiga*, containing 1. *P. aurantius*, Lin. (*P. bengalensis*, Gm.); 2. *P. goensis*, Gm.; 3. *P. philippinarum*, Lath.; 4. *P. hamatrimon*, Wagl., and 5. *P. erythronotus*, Vieill. To this group I would propose the name *BRACHYPTERNUS*. The remaining group contains the Crimson Woodpeckers, *P. miniatus* and *puniceus*. I am not aware whether Boié includes these species in his genus *Gecinus*; but if not, they may retain the restricted name *Brachylophus*, Sw., which in that case, not being precisely equivalent to *Gecinus*, Boié, would escape obliteration as a synonyme.

It is not easy to decide which of the specific names of *Geococcyx* has the priority. Mr. Swainson states (Classif. Birds, vol. ii. pp. 140, 325), that he named it *longicauda* in the Catalogue of Bullock's Mexican Museum in 1824. If, however, it was merely named at that time and not described, the name cannot be considered to have acquired a right of priority, as the slovenly practice of merely reciting the names of new species without defining their characters (for many examples of which see Lesson's *Traité d'Ornithologie*) cannot be too much discouraged, as it only tends to choke up the science with synonymes. It does not appear whether Blainville ever published this species under the name of *Saurothera bottæ*, and therefore the name *californiana* used by Lesson in his Supplement to Buffon some

time previously to 1831, will probably turn out to have the prior claim to all others.

P. 56. The *Centropus ægyptius* (Gm.) seems to be the same as *C. senegalensis* (Lin.), which latter name will therefore prevail.

The name *Coua*, Levaill., was, I believe, never used as a Latin word, and therefore ought not to supersede *Serisomus*, Sw.

The *Cuculus guira*, Gm., distinguished by having only eight feathers in the tail, ought surely to be generically separated from the "four-winged Cuckoos" (*Diplopterus*, Boié). The former constitutes the group *Guira*, Less., 1831, of which *Octopteryx*, Kaup., 1836, and *Ptiloleptus*, Sw., 1837, are synonymes. The type will stand as *Guira piriragua* (Vieill.), *Cuculus guira*, Gm., *Ptiloleptus cristatus*, Sw.

P. 57. Should not *Ptilonopus* be written *Ptilopus*? (from *πίλον* and *πούς*).

Is *Treron*, Vieill., prior to *Vinago*, Cuv.? Cuvier says of the latter name, "Vieillot has changed it to *Treron*."

P. 58. *Turtur* was first used as a generic name by Mr. Selby in 1835.

The name of the first genus of *Gourinae* should be altered from *Peristera*, Sw., to *Phaps*, Selby, and the second from *Leptoptila*, Sw., to *Peristera*, Sw. In 1827 Mr. Swainson defined an American group as *Peristera*, and in 1835 Mr. Selby defined an Australian group as *Phaps*. So far all was well; but in 1837 Mr. Swainson thought proper to transfer his name *Peristera* to the *Phaps* of Selby, and to give a new name, *Leptoptila* (misspelt *Leptotila*), to the genus which he had previously called *Peristera*. It behoves the advocates of the priority principle to discountenance such wanton changes by bringing back these genera to their original designations.

The specific name *jamaicensis*, Lin., should supersede *rufaxilla*, Wagl.

P. 59. I see no reason why the name *Geophilus*, Selby (restr.), should not be retained for the *Columba nicobarica*, as Dr. Fleming did not include it in his genus *Verrulia*, and consequently *Geophilus* is not the precise equivalent of *Verrulia*.

To the synonymes of *Goura*, Flem., add *Megapelia*, Kaup.

Chamapetes should be written *Chamæpetes*.

If *Mitu* be retained as a generic name, it should be Latinized into *Mitua*. Lesson is, I believe, the first author who attached the name of *Mitu* to a genus, and it should therefore be quoted on his authority, not on Marcgrave's.

P. 60. *Syrmaticus reevesi* ought to bear the name of *S. superbus* (Lin.). There can be no doubt that this is the species intended by Linnæus, though his description of his *Phasianus superbus*, taken from Chinese documents, is by no means accurate. We have the authority of Temminck and Sir W. Jardine for this identification.

To the synonymes of *Euplocornis* add *Spicifer*, Kaup., 1836.

The Impeyan Pheasant is the true type of *Lophophorus*, Tem., 1813, and this name should therefore supersede *Monaulus*, Vieill.

The *Phasianus leucomelas*, Lath., if generically distinct, must have a new generic name.

It is not correct to quote *Lophyrus*, Steph., as a synonyme of *Lophophorus*, the word *Lophyrus* being merely a mistake of the artist who engraved Stephens's plate 36, vol. xiv.

P. 61. *Francolinus* was first defined as a genus by Stephens, 1819.

It is to be regretted that the legitimate name *Arboricola* had not occurred to Mr. Hodgson instead of the hybrid word *Arborophila*, but it is too late to change it.

Coturnix was first used generically by Cuvier about 1802.

For *Ptilophachus* write *Ptilopachys*.

The name *Cryptonyx*, Tem., 1815, is prior to *Liponyx*, Vieill., 1816.

P. 62. Brisson does not use *Bonasa* to designate a genus, and the name *Bonasia*, Bon., may therefore be retained.

P. 63. The *Turnicinae* would range more naturally among the *Tetraonidae* than among the *Tinamidae*.

For *Rhyncotus* read *Rhynchotus*.

P. 64. The family *Charadriadae* ought to be in contact with *Scolopacidae*, although most modern authors interpose the *Ardeidae* between them.

It is very doubtful whether *Ædicnemus magnirostris*, Tem., Pl. Col. 387, can be correctly quoted as the type of *Burhinus*, Ill. Latham described a bird under the name of *Charadrius magnirostris*, "the size of the Golden Plover, bill stout and very broad, resembling the *Tody* genus." From this description Illiger founded his genus *Burhinus*. Wagler, in his monograph of *Charadrius*, quotes Latham's description, and places it among his "species à me non visæ."

He also describes as a distinct species the *Ædicnemus magnirostris*, Tem., under the name of *Charadrius magnirostris*. This bird is described as from 17 to 20 inches long, with the beak much longer, stronger and more compressed than the other *Ædicnemi*, and it seems therefore quite distinct from *C. magnirostris*, Lath. Lesson, however, unites the two in his genus *Burhinus*, and in order to admit Temminck's bird he greatly modifies the original definition of that genus; for instead of the "*Rostrum latum, depressum*" of Illiger, we find in Lesson "*bec très comprimé sur les côtés*." It would seem then that the true *Burhinus* of Illiger, if such a bird really exists, has yet to be discovered, and that a new generic name is wanted for the *Ædicnemus magnirostris* of Temminck.

To the synonymes of *Ortygodes*, Vieill., add *Ortyxelos*, Vieill.

The *Hemipodius nivosus*, Sw., has the neck and breast ferruginous with white spots, and is therefore perhaps distinct from *Ortygodes meiffreni*.

The earliest specific name of *Pluvianus melanocephalus* (Gm.), is *P. ægyptius* (Lin.).

P. 65. The specific name of *Squatarola*, viz. *cinerea*, Ray, ought not (for reasons above given) to supersede Linnæus's name *helvetica*.

Lesson, in his *Traité d'Ornithologie*, has made it almost certain

that the *Corrira italica*, Gm., is the *Dromas ardeola*, Paykull; but as long as any doubt remains, it is better to retain the latter name as Mr. Gray has done.

P. 66. The four genera, *Egretta*, *Ardeola*, *Botaurus* and *Nycticorax*, originated, not with Brisson, but the two first with Bonaparte, and the two last with Stephens.

For *Tigrisoma lineata* read *T. lineatum*. (All words ending with *soma*, *stoma*, &c., are neuter.)

Ought not the genus *Herodias*, Boié, as restricted by Bonaparte, to be kept distinct from *Egretta*?

P. 67. For *Leptoptilos* write *Leptoptilus*. (The terminal *os* in Greek is always made *us* in correct Latin.)

The specific name *argala* is Latham's, not Gmelin's; but as Gmelin's name *dubia*, though prior, implies an erroneous proposition, for the species is not dubious, Latham's name may be allowed to stand.

The genus *Ibis* was founded, not by Brisson, but by Lacepède.

The genus *Falcinellus*, attributed to "Ray," is, I believe, now first established by Mr. Gray. If retained, a new specific name will be wanted for the European bird, as Colonel Sykes is of opinion (Proc. Com. Zool. Soc. pt. ii. p. 161) that the *Tantalus igneus*, Gm., is distinct from *T. falcinellus*, Lin. It would, however, be far better to give a new name to this genus, if a genus it be, the name *Falcinellus* being pre-occupied by Cuvier, who asserts that Vieillot changed it to *Erolia*.

P. 68. The genus *Numenius*, "Ray," was founded by Latham.

Limosa, "Briss.," was first used generically, I believe, by Leisler, and *Totanus*, "Ray," by Cuvier, 1802.

The name *Guinetta*, "Briss.," is now first used generically by Mr. Gray, and therefore should not supersede *Actitis*, Ill., as restricted by Boié.

P. 69. For *Macroramphus* write *Macrorhamphus*.

P. 70. I have been quite unable to reduce the synonymes of the genus *Rhynchæa* into order, and Mr. Gray would do a good work if he would publish a monograph of this genus with all the synonymes at full length, and with the distinctive characters of the species.

Mr. Gray must be in error when he unites the *Scolopax paludosa*, Gm. (*S. undulata*, Bodd.) with *S. sabini*, Vig. Bonaparte, in his elaborate monograph of the genus *Scolopax*, in the 'Osserv. Cuv. Règ. An.' p. 123, describes *S. paludosa*, Gm., as having the beak $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and the lateral rectrices "angustissimi, acuminati," characters which do not apply to *S. sabini*, which Bonaparte there calls (after Vieillot) *S. sakhalina*.

I cannot approve of separating *Scolopax gallinula*, Lin., generically from the other Snipes; but those who do so should retain the name *Gallinago* (founded by Stephens) for the true Snipes, and call the *S. gallinula*, *Philolimnus*, Boié. At any rate, the specific name *gallinula*, Lin., should not be superseded by a term used previously to the binomial System.

The specific name *lobatus*, Wils., should not be given to *Steganopus*, because it was used by Wilson under the erroneous impression

that this bird was the *Tringa lobata*, Gm. The specific name *wilsoni*, Sab., seems to be next in priority, and should therefore stand.

Is *Steganopus*, Vieill., prior to *Holopodius*, Bon.?

The family *Palamedeidae* will probably require to be remodelled. Although not prepared to go into details at present, I think it probable that the *Parrinae* and *Palamedeinae* would be better arranged under *Rallidae*, and *Megapodinae* divided between the *Turdidae* and the *Cracidae*.

P. 71. The earliest specific name of *Menura*, is *superba*, given by Davies in the Linnean Transactions in 1800.

The term *Ortygometra*, or "Mother of the Quails," was an old name applied by Aristotle, Aldrovandus, Ray and Brisson to the Corn Crane; therefore, when Bechstein divided these short-beaked Rails from the rest of the genus *Rallus*, no term could have been more appropriate; but unfortunately he neglected to use it, and preferred the term *Crex*. Now as Bechstein was the first to define the genus, the name *Crex* must be retained, and *Ortygometra* cancelled, since it would not be correct to retain the latter (as Bonaparte does) for the remaining group (*Porzana*, Vieill.), in which the Corn Crane is not included.

The name *Ocydromus australis* (Sparm.) has the priority of publication over *O. troglodytes*, Gm.

P. 72. The genus *Gallinula* was founded by Latham.

The *Heliorninae* would, I think, enter more naturally among the *Colymbidae* than among the *Rallidae*, though they certainly connect the two groups.

The *Phenicopterinae* ought not to be included in the *Anatidae*. They surely form too marked a group to be placed on a par with the subdivisions of Linnæus's genus *Anas*. They should rather be made into a distinct family, and be placed near the *Ardeade*, to some of which (*Platalea* and *Ibis*) they show an affinity in the scarlet plumage, a colour wholly unknown among the *Anatidae*.

P. 73. *Chlaephaga* should be written *Chloëphaga*.

The genus *Bernicla*, "Briss.," was founded by Stephens, 1824, and *Cygnus*, "Briss.," by Vieillot, 1816.

P. 74. *Querquedula* owes its foundation as a genus to Stephens, 1826.

To the synonymes of *Micropterus cinereus* add *Oidemia patachonica*, King.

Oidemia should be written *Ædemia*. Add to its synonymes *Maceranas*, Less.

To the synonymes of *Somateria* add *Platypus*, Brehm.

The genera *Fuligula* and *Harelda* were first published by Stephens, 1824.

For *Kamptorhynchus* write *Camptorhynchus*.

P. 76. The *Mergidae* should not be regarded as a distinct family from the *Anatidae*; they are only narrow-beaked Ducks, forming a subfamily allied to *Fuligulinae*.

For *Podicepsinae* write *Podicipinae*.

It surely savours of hypercriticism to divide the Little Grebes (*Sylbeocyclus*, Bon.) from *Podiceps*.

P. 77. The generic name *Catarrhactes*, Briss., should be used instead of *Eudyptes*, Vieill., and the specific name *demersus*, Lin., instead of *chrysocome*, Forst. This genus *Catarrhactes* of Brisson is prior in date to Brunnich's genus, which he called *Catarrhacta* (*Lestris*, Ill. restr.).

The genus *Mergulus* was first defined by Vieillot, 1816.

An *h* should be inserted after the *r* in *Synthliboramphus* and *Ptychoramphus*.

P. 78. *Wagellus*, "Ray," is now first introduced as a genus by Mr. Gray, and therefore should not supersede *Fulmarus*, Leach.

The name *Catarrhacta*, Brunn., being too near *Catarrhactes*, Briss., should give way to *Lestris*, Ill.

P. 79. *Chroicocephalus* should be written *Chræcocephalus*.

The name *Gygis alba* (Sparr.) is prior in date of publication to *G. candida* (Forst.).

The true type of *Viralva*, Leach, as exhibited by Stephens, is the Black Tern (*Sterna nigra*, Lin.). Therefore Boié's name *Gelochelidon* should be retained for the genus which contains *Sterna anglica*, Mont., and the name *Viralva* (first published in 1825) sinks into a synonyme of *Hydrochelidon*, Boié, 1822, which is typified by *S. nigra*, Lin. Also note that *Anous*, Leach, is synonymous with *Megalopterus*, Boié, and not with *Hydrochelidon*, Boié, and that *Anous niger*, Leach, is synonymous, not with *Sterna nigra*, Lin., but with *Megalopterus stolidus* (Lin.), Boié.

The genera *Thalasseus*, Boié, *Gygis*, Wagl., *Sternula*, Boié, and *Hydrochelidon*, Boié, appear not to possess structural characters sufficient to entitle them to generic separation from *Sterna*.

P. 80. The genera *Sula* and *Fregata* were first raised to that rank by Lacepède in 1799.

In concluding this Commentary an apology is due for the length to which it has extended, but I felt it impossible to do justice to Mr. Gray's book without going into considerable detail. I should be sorry if any person should be led by the number of these criticisms to form an unfavourable idea of the general accuracy of the work. A large proportion of the above remarks rest on questions of opinion, in which Mr. Gray is perhaps as likely to be right as I am; and even where I have detected errors, they are only such as are unavoidable in the first edition of a work in which so much labour and research is compressed into so small a compass. I conclude therefore with most heartily recommending the 'Genera of Birds' to the favourable notice of zoologists.

POSTSCRIPT.—I beg to add one or two remarks which have occurred to me since this Commentary went to press.

Page 1 of Mr. Gray's book. In my remarks on the *Vulturinæ* I had not noticed that Temminck has proved the *Ægyptius* of Savigny to be only the young of the *Vultur auricularis*, Daud. (See Tem. Man. Orn. part iv. p. 586.) Therefore the generic name *Ægyptius* should be given to the group containing *V. auricularis* and *pondicerianus*.

P. 4. *Asturina cinerea*, Vieill., is said by Cuvier to be the same as *Falco nitidus*, Tem., Pl. Col. 87. If this be the case, *Asturina* might stand as a distinct genus, being quite different from *Cymindis*. (N.B. Temminck's Pl. Col. 87. can hardly be the *F. nitidus* of Latham, whose expression "legs long," agrees better with the *F. hemidactylus*, Tem. Pl. Col. 3.)

The genus *Astur* was founded by Lacepède in 1799, and is therefore clearly prior to *Dædalion*, Sav.

